LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOL. LX NO. 1 MARCH 2014

The Journal of Parliamentary Information VOL. LX NO. 1 MARCH 2014

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
INDIA

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: P. Sreedharan

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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Correspondence concerning the subscription and sales should be addressed to the Publishers or the Sales Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Sansadiya Soudh, New Delhi-110 001.

Price per copy: Rs.150.00
Annual Subscription: Rs.450.00

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VOLUME LX NO. 1 MARCH 2014

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2

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VOLUME LX **NO. 1** **MARCH 2014**

Contents

Page

EDITORIAL NOTE 1

ARTICLE

Ceremony and Ritual in the Indian Parliament —Ravindra Garimella 3

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Conferences and Symposia 18

Birth Anniversaries of National Leaders 21

Exchange of Parliamentary Delegations 24

Parliament Museum 25

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training 25

PROCEDURAL MATTERS 28

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS 30

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST 40

SESSIONAL REVIEW

Lok Sabha 80

State Legislatures 86

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST 88

APPENDICES

I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Fourteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha 94

II. Statement showing the work transacted during the 230th Session of the Rajya Sabha 95

III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union Territories during the period 1 October to 31 December 2013 96

IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and Assented to by the President during the period 1 October to 31 December 2013 102

V. List of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the States and the Union Territories during the period 1 October to 31 December 2013 103

VI. Ordinances promulgated by the Union and State Governments during the period 1 October to 31 December 2013 107

VII. Party Position in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Legislatures of the States and the Union Territories 110

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) furthers cooperation between Parliaments and its Assemblies provide useful forum to discuss common issues and challenges. The 129th Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Geneva in October 2013. The Assembly *inter alia* deliberated upon important issues like contribution of Parliaments towards a nuclear weapon free world, risk-resilient development, and role of Parliaments in protecting the rights of children. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Assembly. A brief report about the participation of the Indian Delegation in the event has been included in the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities' of this issue.

The Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians (ASSP) holds its conferences from time to time in order to exchange ideas and information on parliamentary procedures and information among parliaments and to strengthen parliamentary democracy in the region. The Seventh Conference of Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held in Maldives from 21 to 23 December 2013. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar actively participated in the Conference. We also include a brief account about the event under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'.

Most of us are aware that Parliament makes laws, discusses issues concerning the citizens and passes budget. But very few are familiar with ceremonies and rituals which are also part of our Parliamentary working. They are of great significance and enhance the prestige of the Parliament. In his article "Ceremony and Ritual in the Indian Parliament", Shri Ravindra Garimella examines the different parliamentary ceremonies and rituals observed in the Indian Parliament and assesses their importance to the everyday efficient working of the institution and its members. We include the article in this issue of the *Journal*.

We also carry in this issue, the other regular features, *viz*. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

–P. Sreedharan
Editor

1

CEREMONY AND RITUAL IN THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT

RAVINDRA GARIMELLA*

Introduction

Why should we take parliamentary ceremonies and rituals seriously? What do these do for the reputation of Parliament? Do these have affect on the opinions of citizens about their Parliament? A lot has been written about the functions of law making, of representation and government policy making associated with the Indian Parliament. But citizens also encounter Parliament through its ceremonies and rituals, such as the President's Address, debates in Parliament and voting on Bills in the House. These become visible through television, newspapers and magazines and form the opinions of citizens about their representatives. So, if these ceremonies and rituals are undermined through disruptions in parliament, the reputation of parliament can suffer. This article examines the different parliamentary ceremonies and rituals and assesses their importance to the everyday efficient working of the institution and its members.

Parliaments are evolving and dynamic bodies that seek to make claims to representativeness not only through their institutional form but also through the processes through which particular forms take shape and have affect–through modes of behaviour, negotiating political and physical spaces and creating institution specific cultures which socialise Members in their participation and through examining the performance of ceremony and ritual in institutions. Through these, parliamentary institutions create and maintain powerful symbols of democracy and power. Institutional disciplining is also challenged

* Shri Ravindra Garimella is Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat, presently on deputation as Private Secretary to the Minister of Tribal Affairs & Panchayati Raj, Government of India. This script is compiled in consultation with Prof. Shirin M. Rai of University of Warwick, UK and Dr. Carole Spary of University of York, UK during his Fellowship Programme at the Institute of Advanced Study, University of Warwick, UK from 15 to 30 October 2012.

performatively–by refusal to participate, by subversion of norms or by rejection of rules. In parliaments opening ceremonies, the performance of the Speaker and moments of disruptive behaviour point to how institutional norms are reproduced, maintained and challenged.

Ceremonies and rituals are inextricably linked with these processes. They build traditions as well as become part of our traditions. There is a subconscious need among human beings to have occasions, events and performances to look forward to and celebrate, to revere and regard. Ceremonies and rituals serve this purpose. They draw attention of people to the symbols of authority as they convey a sense of security and belonging among people. Occasions of grandeur, festivities, traditions associated with institutions of authority all underwrite such feelings of belonging. Such occasions crystallize in form of ceremonies and rituals and also symbolize landmark events and symbols of authority. These also have phenomenal impact in reinforcement of status of our democratic and representative institutions.

This script outlines how political and social hierarchies operate within political institutions such as parliaments through ceremonial spectacles, formal and informal rules and rituals, art and architecture, how these are regulated by institutional officers, norms and rules and also subverted through rhetorical and performative disruptions to debate and rule-making in our Parliament. Some of the ceremonies in the Indian Parliament are discussed below.

President's Address

In the democratic polity of India, President enjoys unique position of being the executive head as well as an integral part of the Parliament of India: Article 53(1) of the Constitution of India states that "The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President. . .". Article 79 of the Constitution provides that "There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People".

Further, Article 86 of the Constitution vests in the President the right to address and send messages to Houses. Under the provisions of Article 87, the President addresses both Houses assembled together (a) at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of People; and (b) at the commencement of the first session of each year, which is normally Budget session. The ceremonies of the President's Address are thus annual features in the life of a Parliament. The President's Address takes place twice in an election year.

The origin of the President's Address in India has links with the

Speech from the Throne in Westminster, where an annual speech is written by the Government as a statement of policy for the forthcoming year and delivered by the Monarch as Head of State. The President of the Legislative section of the Constituent Assembly, Shri G.V. Mavalankar recommended to the Constituent Assembly that a Presidential Address should take place at the start of each parliamentary session. This recommendation was based on a suggestion by his principal Secretary and most senior parliamentary official, Shri M.N. Kaul, who had conducted a major survey of parliamentary practice including consulting experts of parliamentary practice in the UK. This practice commenced with the first President of Independent India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when he delivered his first opening address to Parliament on 31 January 1950. Shortly after, the frequency of speeches was reduced to one annual speech as part of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Until now, the President has not addressed members of both Houses of Parliament in exercise of his/her powers under article 86. The assembly of members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to hear the President's address under article 87(1) is deemed to be neither a joint sitting of both the Houses nor a sitting of Lok Sabha nor of the Rajya Sabha. When the President discharges the constitutional function of addressing the two Houses, he/she is incharge of the proceedings of the Houses until the Address is completed. For this purpose, the President may conduct the proceedings in an appropriate manner, consistent with the position and dignity and status of both Houses.

Ceremonies associated with the President's Address

Certain ceremonies are associated with the President's Address, which carry with them a measure of fanfare.

On the day of President's Address, the President arrives in a cavalcade*; previously he/she used to be seated in a stage coach drawn by horses, but now the President travels to Parliament in a limousine. The Presidential cavalcade still comprises of mounted horsemen as escorts from *Rashtrapati Bhavan* to the Parliament. The President arrives at Parliament House (North-West Portico) attended by his Secretary and Military Secretary and escorted by his bodyguards. When the President alights from the coach or car at the Parliament House, the bodyguards give the 'National Salute' and the President is received at the gate by the Vice-President of India who is *ex-officio*

* The President's coach was replaced by a car during the Presidency of Shri Radhakrishnan, but reinstated in 1983 by President Zail Singh.

Chairman of Rajya Sabha as well as the Prime Minister, the Speaker Lok Sabha, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Secretaries General of the two Houses. The President then proceeds in a ceremonial procession to the Central Hall of the Parliament House. Presidential procession enters Central Hall amidst a fanfare of trumpets. The procession is formed in the following pattern.

A.D.C.	Δ		A.D.C.
Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha	Δ		Secretary General, Lok Sabha
Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Δ		Speaker, Lok Sabha
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Δ	The President	Prime Minister
Secretary to President	Δ		Military Secretary to President
A.D.C	Δ		A.D.C
A.D.C	Δ		A.D.C

The President takes his/her seat on the dais in the Central Hall along with the Vice-President of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. All stand as the National Anthem is played by the ceremonial band which is stationed in one of the lobbies of Central Hall. Thereafter, the President reads his/her Address. The President may read the Address either in Hindi or English; the other version is read by the Vice-President. (Of late, in order to save time, the Vice President reads only the commencing para and concluding para of the Address.)

These ceremonies associated with the Presidential Address have become a part of India's rich parliamentary heritage. Whenever one speaks of Budget session they instinctively relate to the President's Address and ceremonies attached to it. So, is the case with first sitting of a new Lok Sabha. Utmost solemnity is observed during the entire ceremony.

However, on two occasions—one in 1963 and the other in 1971, following disorderly conduct during the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament, *ad hoc* Committees were appointed to investigate the conduct of Members in connection with the disorder created by them. In 1963, five Members of Parliament created disorder at the time of the President's Address. On 19 February 1963, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, nominated a Committee to investigate the conduct of the said five Members at the time of the President's Address. The Committee, in their Report, presented to the House on 12 March 1963, laid down certain norms of conduct for the Members at the time of the President's Address.

In 1971, when the President started reading the Address, a Member of the Lok Sabha interrupted him and created disorder. A Committee was nominated by the Speaker to look into the matter in all details, in pursuance of a motion adopted by the House on 2 April 1971. The Committee, in their First Report, presented to the House on 15 November 1971, were of the view that conduct of the member concerned during the President's Address was improper and inconsistent with the dignity of the occasion and the standards of conduct which the House expects of its Members. In view of the explanation given by the Member, the Committee recommended that a lenient view be taken and the matter may be dropped. The Committee, in their Second Report presented to the House on 14 April 1972, formulated certain guidelines for the conduct of Members and maintenance of order, dignity and decorum on the occasion of the President's Address to the House(s) of Parliament under articles 86 or 87 of the Constitution. In a unanimous Resolution adopted at the Golden Jubilee Commemorative Session of Lok Sabha, on 1 September 1997, it was *inter alia* resolved that efforts to interrupt or interfere with the Address of the President, should be invariably desisted.

Election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

The Institution of Speaker or President (as the Speaker was called till 1947) dates back to 1921 when the Central Legislative Assembly was constituted for the first time under the Montague-Chelmsford reforms. The first Speaker (President) was Sir Frederick Whyte, who was appointed by the British colonial Government. The first Indian Speaker (President), Shri Vithalbhai Patel, was elected in 1925 and defeated the candidate supported by the British colonial Government. In India, the Presiding Officers follow more or less the traditions and conventions established by the Speakers of the British House of Commons. Ceremonies are also associated with the office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Speaker is elected by Members of the Lok Sabha usually on the third day of a new Parliament following a General Election and subsequent to Members having taken their oaths and made their affirmations, presided over by the Speaker *pro tem*. Prior to the Speaker's election, discussions take place among parties over suitable candidates. It is customarily considered to be the ruling party's prerogative to choose the Speaker and the prerogative of the main party of opposition to choose the Deputy Speaker, although this is not always followed in practice. Nominations are filed prior to the election. Members of the Lok Sabha, usually party leaders, move their motions for election based on the nominations they have filed. If parties agree on a candidate, they will move more than one motion in favour of the same candidate. In the past, Members have commented that co-

operation between parties and a unanimous election of a Speaker is desirable. The chamber has witnessed disorderly scenes in the past when it was perceived that there was a lack of consultation between the government and opposition parties.

A notable difference between the practice in Westminster and the practice in India is that there are no 'hustings' in India. Candidates for the Speakership do not make speeches in the chamber of the Lok Sabha to persuade Members to vote for them; only the candidate elected makes a speech which follows in response to congratulatory speeches made by members of the House. Immediately after result of election is declared, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and leader of the main opposition group go to the seat of the Speaker-elect, bow to him/her and conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. This ceremony owes its origin to a similar practice developed in British House of Commons, with the backdrop of conflict between the Speaker, House of Commons and the monarchy*.

This ceremony of the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition going to the Speaker on his/her election, bowing to him/her and conducting the Speaker to his/her Chair is indicative of the high regard in which the office of Speaker is held in Parliament. Once the Speaker assumes the Speaker's Chair, felicitations are made to the Speaker by the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition and leaders of all parties in the House. Felicitations are followed by address by the newly elected Speaker. A great significance is attached to the entire ceremony.

Oath and Affirmation

The first two days of the first session of a new Lok Sabha, after a General Election, are devoted to Members taking an oath of office, which is made in the name of God or making of affirmation, which is made in the name of Constitution of India (The Constitution of India, Third Schedule). The first two days are presided over by the Speaker *Pro tem* who is appointed by the President of India. Generally, the senior most Member of Lok Sabha is appointed as Speaker *pro tem.* A podium is placed just on the right hand side of Table of the House (on the side of the Treasury Benches) for the newly elected Members to take oath or make affirmation. Names of Members are called by the

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* In the nascent stages of democracy in England, there had been instances of beheading of some Speakers on the *diktats* from the Crown. Ever since a practice has emerged by way of reassurance from all sections of the House of regard which they have for the Speaker and their concern for his well being, to escort Speaker to his Chair on his election. The Speaker feigns reluctance to take up the office because of its history and is symbolically 'dragged' to the Speaker's chair.

Secretary-General from a list prepared alphabetically state-wise (for instance Andhra Pradesh, Assam, etc). On a name of a Member being called, he/she comes to the Table of the House and shows their certificate of election (in original) to the officer at the Table. Thereafter, Members are given the oath/affirmation text in the language that they have requested. Members can choose any language set out in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Member then takes oath/ makes affirmation, goes up to chair shakes hands with Speaker *pro tem,* then goes from behind the Speaker's chair and comes to the other side of the Table (the opposition side), sits at the Table to sign the Roll of Members and then goes back to his/her seat in the House.

The entire process has a great significance and importance for a newly elected Member since this is the first requisite stage of induction into the Parliament for a newly elected Member. This ceremony of taking oath/making affirmation has symbolic as well as practical significance. Taking oath/ making affirmation is a constitutional requirement as well as a duty for all the newly elected Members. In Constitutional as well as functional terms, it symbolises the transition of a newly or re-elected Member into a member of the new Parliament. Members often talk with pride and humility about the oath/affirmation ceremony. Members often take the oath or affirmation in a regional language for symbolic reasons to show representation of a particular linguistic community. In practical terms, it is only after taking oath/making affirmation can a Member sign attendance register and participate in the proceeding of the House. Besides, in terms of the provisions of Article 101(4) of the Constitution, a Member who remains absent for 60 days without leave of absence loses his or her membership. A Member can, however, register his or her presence only after he/she is sworn in. All these factors seek to underscore the critical importance of swearing in ceremony for Members.

Other Ceremonies

There are certain other significant parliamentary events, which while not ceremonial in a strict sense of the term, can be considered as ceremonies in the context of parliamentary heritage.

The Budget Speech

The Budget speech also has its own significance. The Budget is usually (with a few exceptions) presented on the last working day of February every year by the Minister of Finance. On that day, no business other than the Budget is listed. A separate lectern is placed in front of the Finance Minister's seat. The event has a ceremonial flavour to it—the very entry of the Finance Minister with his budget papers in a brief case and then his reading Budget speech with an

attentive House in hushed silence and a mixture of anticipation and concern as the Finance Minister starts reading Part II of his speech (taxation proposals). Like the Presidential address, this occasion has also been marred at times with disruptions from the floor.

Ceremonial Practices

On achieving of Independence by India, while some ceremonies and ceremonial practices associated with the office of Speaker and the Table of the House were adopted and adapted to the Indian ethos, not all ceremonies which originate from the British House of Commons were adopted by the Indian Parliament. Those that were continued from the British period include conducting the Speaker on his or her election to the Chair, and those done away with include certain sartorial practices such as the wearing of the robe and wig by the Speaker and wearing of robe by the Clerk of the House was also discontinued. In fact, even before Independence, in 1946 when Shri Mavalankar was elected as the last President of the Central Legislative Assembly, he refused to wear the wig. Also, instead of a daily prayer at the start of the working day* in some legislatures, in India, a ceremonial playing of the National Anthem at the commencement of first sitting of every session and playing of National Song on the last day of a session just before adjournment of the House *sine die* was introduced during the Speakership of Shri Shivraj Patil in 1991**.

A conscious view was taken that in a country which was predominantly agrarian, grappling with poverty and social issues and is a secular nation, the Parliament needed to connect and represent the ordinary citizens of the country. Hence, the practices such as wearing of wigs, robes, reading of prayer in the house were given up. Nevertheless, there is a dress code for the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and other officers at the Table and parliamentary reporters***. They have to wear

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* It would of interest to note that in British House of Commons every day Speaker enters the House in a procession accompanied by Seargent-at-Arms, Chaplin and mace. The day starts with prayer being offered by the Chaplin. Prayers don't form part of either minutes of the sitting or recorded in the Hansard. All this while the Clerk of the House and other officers wait out. Some members who choose to be present take their seats before.

** However, there was a kind of precedent for this practice. Having declared on the final day of the final session of the Constituent Assembly that the National Anthem and National Song would have equal status, the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly ended with the playing of both (Kashyap, 2008: 92)

*** In the House of Commons, Hansard reporters are seated in the Gallery behind the Speaker's chair. The reason being it was formerly a tradition in House of Commons that no taking of notes be taken in the view of the Speaker. While there has been some easing on this position but the tradition nevertheless of Hansard reporters being seated behind the Speaker's chair continues. In Lok Sabha, however, parliamentary reporters are seated at the Table around the arc towards the end of the Table of the House.

buttoned up coats/tunics/*achkans* and matching trousers, which is the traditional Indian dress. Similarly, there is a dress code for Marshals and chamber attendants but their attire is Indian in design.

Functions in Central Hall

The Central Hall of Parliament, a majestic structure in itself, has always been the natural choice for important parliamentary events.

Ceremonial functions are held in the Central Hall for felicitating visiting Heads of States and other dignitaries; special conferences are held in the Central Hall of Parliament to commemorate landmark occasions such as Golden Jubilee of Parliament and the Hiren Mukherjee Memorial Lectures*, the presentation of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards; and the Addresses to the Joint Houses by Heads of States, such as by Mr. Barrack Obama, President, United States of America on 8 November 2010. Other functions in the Central Hall include the celebrations for the 60th Anniversary of Lok Sabha on 13 May 2012; farewell to outgoing President Smt. Pratibha Devi Patil on 23 July 2012 and the Oath ceremony of newly elected President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 25 July 2012 and the inauguration of Women Speakers Conference on 3 October 2012.

Holding of ceremonial functions in the Central Hall is significant as the place exudes a very different kind of ambience so much so that the very fact that a function is being held there makes it ceremonial.

Rituals in Parliament

There are certain courtesies which are traditionally observed in Parliament. To name a few – Marshal announces the arrival of the Speaker in Lok Sabha at which Members stand and bow to the Speaker/Presiding Officer as they enter the Lok Sabha Chamber, before taking their seats. Similarly, they bow to the Chair before leaving the Chamber; a Member can speak only when he/she catches the eye of the Speaker; Members take their seats when Speaker is on his/her legs; Members address the Speaker or Presiding Officer and do so as 'Mr Speaker/Madam Speaker'; Members should be present in

* Some of the illustrative instances are: Hiren Mukherjee Memorial Lectures, inaugural memorial lecture delivered by Prof. Amartya Sen on 11 August 2008; Second lecture by Prof. Mohd. Yunnus on 9 December 2009; Third lecture by Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati on 2 December 2010; Fourth lecture delivered by H.E. Lyonchhen Jigmy Y. Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan on 20 December 2011.

the House a few minutes before the scheduled time of commencement of sitting; Member should keep to his /her usual seat while addressing the House etc. These ritual courtesies have become so integral to parliamentary tradition that it was felt necessary to incorporate them in the Rules of Procedure of the House governing the norms of etiquette and standards (Rules 349, 350, 351, 352, 355 and 361 of the "*Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*" 2010, pp.131-36).

These instances are not exhaustive but illustrative, to show the importance of ritual practices in the everyday working of the Parliament. They also show how, when rituals are performed over a period of time (performed rituals), they become formalised into institutional rules and procedures (procedural rituals).

In the context of rituals, it would also be relevant to refer to maiden speeches by Members. It has been a tradition for the Presiding Officers in allowing Members to make maiden speeches to read from prepared speeches/texts, even though it is impermissible for Members to read from prepared speeches during parliamentary debates; they can only consult notes under the provisions of Rule 352 of the Rules of Procedures. Besides, it is also a convention that a Member making his or her maiden speech is not interrupted. This convention is honoured. The tradition/convention governing maiden speeches has emerged as a ritualistic tradition.

Rituals as Rules

Parliamentary rituals are acts of courtesy, regard and norms of etiquette. The Do's and Don'ts, or the standards of behaviour which are expected in Houses of Parliament, emanate from rituals which are observed in Parliament by way of tradition. Rituals are both formal and informal.

Floral Tributes

Since 1992, under the directions of Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha, there has developed a ritual of offering of Floral Tributes at the portraits of dignitaries on their birth anniversaries. This takes place in the Central Hall, generally at 10.30 am in the morning so that there is no interruption to the session in the House. These rituals of recent origin are observed in more or less informal manner, which interestingly lends credence and an emotive feel to these functions. Members of the party of the dignitary who is being thus honoured, as well as Members from other parties attend the event. A floral garland bedecks the portrait, the Speaker and other senior Members place flowers at the table under the portrait. Sometimes, materials produced

about the work of the leader being honoured are also presented to the Speaker.

References by Speaker of the Lok Sabha

References are made by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha–to commemorate landmark events; solemn occasions; congratulatory references etc. The Speaker also makes valedictory references on the last day of a session highlighting business transacted by the House during the session. Similarly, it is the usual practice for the Speaker to make valedictory reference on the last day of the last Session of a Lok Sabha. This making of references by the Speaker has become a formalised procedural element of the Speaker's role. References made by the Speaker in Lok Sabha carry immense significance because these are construed to indicate the sense of the nation on the subject on which reference is made.

Central Hall as an area of convergence

Central Hall has also emerged as a convergence point for Ministers, Members, Ministers and members of State legislatures and at times even Chief Ministers. Former Members, media-persons, etc. also congregate here for informal talks. On many occasions, such talks facilitate amicable resolution of issues. This has of late evolved as some kind of 'tacit' tradition. There is something warm, positive and in some manner democratic in this convergence. This convergence in Central Hall for informal talks and the need therefore has emerged as a healthy everyday ritual practice.

Gandhi statue a vantage point

A majestic statue of Mahatma Gandhi was installed on 2 October 1993 opposite Gate No. 1 of the Parliament House. The statue is 16 feet in height and was unveiled by Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then President of India. Shri Ram Sutar was the sculptor. The statue of Mahatma Gandhi in a sitting, in an introspective posture inspires such awe that many State Legislatures have also followed suit in installing Gandhi statues in front of their Assembly House precincts. Of late, Members of Parliament particularly those belonging to Opposition Parties have on occasions started sitting in front of the Gandhi statue while protesting on certain issues particularly before commencement of the sitting of the day. Thereafter, they take the protest inside chambers of the Houses. Somewhere, as if taking cue from Gandhiji's principle of *satyagraha*. Gradually, a ritual has developed such that Members protest and sit on *dharna* in front of the Gandhi statue. Provisions of Direction 124A of the Directions by the Speaker insist that for any *dharna* or sit in protest in the precincts of the Parliament

House, prior permission has to be taken. For *dharnas* and protests in front of Gandhi statue too permission of Speaker Lok Sabha is taken. All such protests and *dharnas* have been peaceful; here too Gandhiji's other principle of non-violence is being adhered to. Such protests/ *dharnas* are made in front of Gandhi statue for its powerful symbolism. This also has emerged as innovative ritual peculiar to psyche of democratic polity in India.

Conclusion

Ceremony and ritual have a powerful hold on our imaginations and this is reflected in our formal and informal practices. Ceremonies are repeated to give effect; we come to expect certain ways of doing things as appropriate and others not. Ceremonies are also aesthetic events–care is taken with decorating spaces, places, portraits, with appropriate music, with flowers and of formal processions. But everyday rituals also evolve and take root–not always in a formal or grand way, but in informal and everyday ways of working in Parliament. We have seen some excellent examples of how rituals are introduced, take root and are supported by members and officers of Parliament.

Ceremonies and rituals get institutionalised and tend to signify the acceptance of authority of the institutions among its members, as well as the reception of its work by others. In a democratic polity, it is the acceptance and regard for representative institutions such as Parliament/ Legislatures by the society which is of utmost importance for the successful working of a democracy. It is in such a scenario that ceremonies and rituals in Parliament assume significance. These in fact blend into our heritage. Disturbance or disruption of these alerts others to the health of the institution–the reporting of these in the media can damage the reputation of Parliament. Hence, it is important to generate awareness of the ceremonies and rituals of our Parliament, not as 'optional extras' but as an essential part of institutional life.

Table showing Ceremonies and Rituals in the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha)

Sl No.	Once every Lok Sabha	Annual	Sessional	General
I. CEREMONIES				
1. President	President's Address to members of both Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall at the commencement of first sitting of a new Lok Sabha	President's Address to members of both Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall at the commencement of first session every year		
2. Speaker of the Lok Sabha	Election of the Speaker			
3. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha	Election of the Deputy Speaker			
4. Other ceremonies	Oath/Affirmation by newly elected members	Budget Speech by Minister of Finance.		Oath/affirmation as and when members are elected to the House in a bye-election
5. Certain ceremonial practices				Dress code for Secretary-General, other officers at the Table and parliamentary reporters. Dress code for Marshal and Chamber Attendants and Security Officers.
II. RITUALS				
1. Speaker of the Lok Sabha	Valedictory speech of last session of Lok Sabha		Valedictory references on conclusion of every session	References made during session and as occasion arises: i) To commemorate landmark

				events and occasions ii) Congratulatory references iii) Solemn occasions and tragic events iv) Obituary references v) References to visiting dignitaries seated in Distinguished Visitors Gallery in the chamber.
2. General			• Commencing the session with playing of National Anthem· • Ending the session with playing of National Song	Basic rituals on daily basis during session: i) General courtesies like bowing to Speaker/ addressing the Chair, etc. ii) Rules to be observed by members while in the House. iii) Rules to be observed by members while speaking in the House. Informal rituals – observed as and when occasion arises during session/non-session period: i) Functions in Central Hall ii) Floral Tributes iii) Informal deliberations in Central Hall, Parliament House. iv) Protests/*dharnas* at Gandhi statue in Parliament House.

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2

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

129th IPU Assembly was held in Geneva: The 129th Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 9 to 13 October 2013. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Assembly. The other members of the Delegation were Prof. P.J. Kurien, Sarvashri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Shripad Yesso Naik, Jagdambika Pal, Manohar Tirkey, all Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri S. Bal Shekar and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff. Shri U.S. Saxena Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

All the Members of the Delegation participated in the meeting of the Asia Pacific Geo-Political Group (APG) of IPU, held on 6 October, 2013. During the Assembly, the three Standing Committees held panel discussions on the following subject items chosen for the debate in the forthcoming 130th IPU Assembly at Geneva, Switzerland (16-20 March 2014):

> *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: The contribution of Parliaments* (First Standing Committee on Peace and International Security).
>
> *Towards risk-resilient development: Taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints* (Second Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade).
>
> *The role of Parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict* (Third Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights.)

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar participated in the panel discussion of the Third Standing Committee while Shri Shripad Yesso Naik and Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya participated in the panel discussion of the First and Second Standing Committees, respectively.

The Emergency Item on '*The Role of Parliaments in supervising*

the destruction of Chemical Weapons and the ban on their use' was adopted and included in the Assembly agenda, and thereafter a resolution was adopted on the same. Prof. P.J. Kurien, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha participated in the debate on the Emergency Item.

The 193rd Session of the Governing Council was held on 7 and 9 October 2013. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri Manohar Tirkey, MP participated in the meetings of the Governing Council.

The meeting of IPU Committee on UN Affairs was held on 7 and 9 October 2013. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, MP participated in the discussion on the agenda items of the Committee on (i) *'Interaction between national parliaments and UN country teams'* and (ii) *'Follow-up of the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV)'*. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, MP participated in the discussion on the agenda items on (i) *'Implications of and action on the recently adopted Arms Trade Treaty'* and (ii) *'Implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1549 (Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction)'*. He also participated in the discussion on the agenda item on *'Promoting International commitments and defending the rights of vulnerable groups: Segment 1: 'Indigenous peoples'* and Shri Manohar Tirkey, MP participated in the discussion on Segment 2 of above topic namely, *'Persons with disabilities'*.

The Indian Delegation also participated in the following Panel Discussions held during the Assembly:—

(i) *'Addressing Internal Displacement: The Responsibility of Parliaments'* Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha participated in the panel discussion; and

(ii) *'Political Party Control over Parliamentarians: Striking the Rights balance'*. Shri Jagdambika Pal, MP (Lok Sabha) participated in the panel discussion.

Shri S. Bal Shekar, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended the Meetings of Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP).

The Indian Delegation also participated in the following post Assembly meetings held on 10 October 2013:—

(i) *'Conference on 'Managing conflict between Parliament and the Courts"* jointly organized by IPU Secretariat and ASGP. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha participated in the Conference; and

(ii) The Tenth Parliamentary Seminar on *'Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)'*. Shri Jagdambika Pal, MP participated in the Seminar.

Seventh Conference of Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians, Maldives: The Seventh Conference of Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held in Maldives from 21 to 23 December 2013. A five member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar attended the above Conference. The other members of the delegation were Sarvashri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Sanjay Raut, Hassan Khan, Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah, Km. Ramya Divya Spandana, all Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri S. Bal Shekar. Shri U.S. Saxena Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Speaker's Council Meeting held in People's Majlis on 21 December 2013. All members of the delegation attended the General Assembly held on 22 and 23 December 2013.

"Strengthening Democracy in the South Asia region through Institutional Development": The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar was the first lead Speaker on the Subject mentioned above. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, MP and Km. Ramya Divya Spandana, MP participated in the discussions held in the plenary.

"Democracy and Inclusive Development–Achieving SAARC MDG's": The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar also chaired the fourth and fifth sessions of the plenary on the Subject mentioned above. Shri Sanjay Raut, MP, Shri Hassan Khan, MP and Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah, MP participated in the discussions.

Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah, MP and Km. Ramya Divya Spandana, MP participated in the meetings of the Women Parliamentarians on 21 December 2013. The theme of the discussion was "*Opportunities and Challenges for Women's political participation and representation in South Asia*".

The Meeting of Secretaries General was held on 21 December 2013. Shri S. Bal Shekar, Secretary General, Lok Sabha participated in the deliberations on the theme entitled *"Ensuring a cost effective Secretariat".*

Global Seminar on the Role of Parliaments and Extractive Industries: The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Secretariat organized a Global Seminar on the Role of Parliaments

and Extractive Industries in Vienna from 29 to 31 October 2013. Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel participated in the Seminar from CPA India Union. From the State CPA Branches, Shri Kuldeep Sharma, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha participated in the Seminar.

The following 6 topics were discussed during the Seminar: (i) Extractive for Development and Role of Parliament in Extractive Industries; (ii) Understanding and Enforcing Extractive Contracts; (iii) Parliament and the Budget; (iv) Revenue Forecasting and Budget Analysis; (v) Fiscal Rules and Fiscal Responsibility; and (vi) Conference Reflections and the Way Forward.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organized under the auspices of the *Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG)* to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 October to 31 December 2013:

Mahatma Gandhi and *Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:* On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Chairperson of United Progressive Alliance and National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; Senior Officers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar;

the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament; Secretary General of Lok Sabha and Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister of Home, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the Chairperson of UPA and National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Chairperson of UPA and National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Shri. G.V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary

of Shri. G.V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri. Mavalankar.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Minister for Civil Aviation, Shri Ajit Singh; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Planning, Shri Rajeev Shukla; Members of Parliament, and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat also paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Tributes to Martyrs on Anniversary of terrorist attack on Parliament: On 13 December 2013, Parliamentarians paid tributes to the martyrs who had laid down their lives while defending the Parliament from

the terrorist attack on 13 December 2001. Among the dignitaries who paid tributes to the martyrs included the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha and the Union Home Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Chairperson of UPA and National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; and the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda. Among others who paid tributes were Union Ministers, and sitting and former members of Parliament.

A blood donation camp was organized at Parliament House on the occasion by the Indian Red Cross Society, in which a large number of officers and staff from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, and allied agencies donated blood.

It was on this day in the year 2001, Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav and Shri Matbar Singh Negi, both Security Assistants of Rajya Sabha Secretariat; Smt. Kamlesh Kumari, Constable, CRPF; Shri Nanak Chand and Shri Rampal, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Delhi Police; Shri Om Prakash, Shri Bijender Singh and Shri Ghanshyam, Head Constables, Delhi Police; and Shri Deshraj, Gardener, CPWD, sacrificed their lives while defending the Parliament against the terrorist attack.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Myanmar: A 25-member Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of *Amyotha Hluttaw* (Upper House) of the Parliament of Myanmar visited India from 2 to 6 December, 2013.

On 5 December 2013 the delegation called on the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Vice President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammed Hamid Ansari and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha hosted a cultural programme and dinner in honour of the delegation.

Armenia: An 18-member Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Hovik Abrahamyan, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia visited India from 4 to 8 December 2013.

On 5 December 2013 the Delegation called on Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India; met Shri Ananth Kumar, Chairman and

other Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs and Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister of External Affairs. On 6 December 2013, the delegation called on Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and met Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

Uruguay: H.E. Mr. Cesar Ferrer, Ambassador of Uruguay called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 17 October 2013.

Vietnam: H.E. Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had a meeting with the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and visited Parliament Museum on 21 November 2013.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2013, a total of 12,097 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 6,900 students from 82 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/ delegations also visited the Museum. Delegations from the Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iceland, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Uganda, Zanzibar and Zimbabwe, visited the Museum. As many as 2,06,490 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 31 December 2013.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Call-on Meeting with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha: (i) 4 Defence Officers on the Armed Forces Flag Day, on 6 December 2013; (ii) 55 Students of the Sanskriti School, New Delhi, on 12 December 2013; (iii) 22 School children from Lakshadweep, on 16 December 2013; (iv) 81 Students and Teachers from DPS, Kathua, Jammu and Kashmir, on 17 December 2013; (v) 28 Students from Sher Shah Suri Inter-Satariya Vidyalay, Sasaram, Rohtas, Bihar, on 19 December 2013

29th Parliamentary Internship Programme: The 29th Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organized from 7 November to 6 December 2013. Fifty five Parliamentary Officials from 23 countries attended the Programme.

Study Visits (International): During the period from 1 October to

31 December 2013, Study Visits were organized to Indian Parliament for: (i) 8 Member Delegation of the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training, Parliament of Kenya, from 5 to 8 November 2013; (ii) 21 Members of the Standing Committee on Economic & Financial Affairs of the Parliament of Sudan, from 18 to 22 November 2013; (iii) 9 Member Delegation of Editors and Senior Journalists from Bhutan, on 19 November 2013; (iv) 4 Member Delegation of the Officers of the European Parliament, from 2 to 6 December 2013; (v) 6 Member Delegation from Shanghai Administration Institute undergoing an attachment programme with the IIPA, New Delhi, on 13 December 2013; (vi) 31 Students from the Singapore Management University, on 13 December 2013; (vii) 2 Members of the Institute of Parliamentary Studies, Parliament of Uganda, from 16 to 19 December (viii) 8-Member Delegation of the "Afghanistan 1400 Network", on 23 December 2013. (ix) 14 Officers of the Government of Vietnam undergoing training at the IIPA, New Delhi, on 24 December 2013.

Besides, 23 other Study Visits (National) were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India in which there were 979 participants.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following: (i) 17 Media persons from Maharashtra, on 22 and 23 October 2013; (ii) 82 Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service and Custom Officers from Bhutan from 2 to 5 December 2013; (iii) 49 Sr. Accounts/Audit Officers and Audit/Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, from 16 to 18 December 2013; (iv) 5 Probationers of the Indian Railway Protection Force, from 16 to 18 December 2013; (v) 140 Probationers of the Indian Police Service, from 26 to 30 December 2013; (vi) 30 Officer Trainees of 2013 Batch of Indian Economic Service, from 31 December 2013 to 3 January 2014; (vii) 21 Officers of the Indian Statistical Service, from 31 December 2013 to 3 January 2014.

Training Programmes: The following Training Programmes were organized: (i) Training Programme for 24 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat intending to appear in the Departmental Examination for the post of Junior Clerk, from 30 September to 4 October 2013; (ii) Training Course for 18 Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats working in Committees, from 28 October to 1 November 2013.

Hindi Conferences/Workshops: (i) 2 Officers from the Editorial and Translation Service attended the 25th Hindi Conference and

Workshop organized by the *Rajbhasha Evam Prabhandhan Samiti* at Goa from 16 to 18 October 2013; (ii) 2 Officers from the Editorial and Translation Service attended the International Conference on Language and Literature organised by the Hindi Academy at Gangtok from 27 to 30 October 2013.

Professional Development Programmes for/by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) A Training Programme in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for officers of the Myanmar Parliament was organized at Naypyidaw, Myanmar, from 24 to 30 October 2013. Shri K. Vijayakrishnan and Shri Brahm Dutt, Joint Secretaries, Lok Sabha Secretariat, conducted the training; (ii) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat participated in *the Parliamentary Development Practitioners Meeting* organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, from 10 to 12 October 2013 at Geneva, Switzerland; (iii) One Officer of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Fourth International Seminar on Research Services organised by NARS at Seoul, from 30 October to 2 November 2013; (iv) 12 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme "*Parliamentary Administration: Benchmarking against the UK Parliament"*, organized by the RIPA International, from 4 to 15 November 2013 at London; (v) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the *International Conference on Digital Library 2013*, from 27 to 29 November 2013 at New Delhi; (vi) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 29th All India Conference 2013 organized by IASLIC, from 26 to 29 December 2013 at Pune, Maharashtra.

3

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

I

Observation from the Chair regarding no provision in the rules which permits discussion or raising objections before presentation of a Report duly adopted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee: On 9 December 2013, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, before I call Shri P.C. Chacko to present the Report and Minutes of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine matters relating to allocation of pricing of Telecom Licences and Spectrum, I would like to inform the House that I have received a communication from Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji wherein he has sought my permission to raise certain objections in regard to violation of certain rules during deliberations in the Committee. I have also received a communication from Shri Gurudas Dasgupta Ji and Shri Kalyan Banerjee seeking my permission to allow them to raise certain objections before presentation of the report. In this connection, I would like to mention the terms of reference contained in the motion to constitute the Joint Committee, which was adopted by this House on 24 February 2011 and which seem to be relevant to the objections raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji. One of the terms of reference was that the Joint Committee shall make a Report to this House.
>
> Therefore, as per directives of the House contained in the motion for constitution of JPC and in pursuance of provisions laid down in the rules 279 and 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Direction 71A of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Committee is required to present its Report to the House. I may add that there is no provision in the rules which permits discussion or raising of objections before presentation of a Report which has been duly adopted by a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

I am, therefore, not inclined to allow any debate or permit raising of

objections at the stage of presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee."

II

Observation from the Chair ensuring completion of important financial business prior to bringing up of the notices of Motion of No-confidence: On 12 December 2013, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, as you are aware, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2013-14 have been included in today's List of Business for discussion and voting. The Supplementary Demands relating to Railways for 2013-14 have been permitted by me for discussion and voting today by issuing a Supplementary Agenda. As per constitutional requirement, after the Supplementary Demands and the connected Appropriation Bills have been passed by the Lok Sabha, Appropriation Bills will be sent for the consideration of the Rajya Sabha.
>
> Honourable members, I have also received notices of Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers which I am duty bound to bring before the House.
>
> Honourable members would appreciate that I am also duty bound to ensure timely completion of financial business. Therefore, under Direction 2, I direct that the House may take up items relating to Supplementary Demands before the notices of Motion of No-confidence are brought before the House."

Instances when the Chair allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 18 December 2013, during discussion on motion for consideration to amendments made by the Rajya Sabha to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011, the Chair permitted 26 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

4

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2013)

Events covered in this feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The First Part of the Fifteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the First Part of the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 5 December 2013. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 18 December 2013.

Death of Union Minister: On 15 December 2013, the Union Labour and Employment Minister, Shri Sis Ram Ola died. The Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Shri Oscar Fernandes, was given additional charge of the work of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Resignation of Union Minister: On 21 December 2013, the Minister of State (Independent charge) for Environment and Forests, Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan resigned from the Council of Ministers. The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri M. Veerappa Moily, was given additional charge of the work of Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Rajya Sabha Elections: On 14 December 2013, Shri Pramod Kumar of the Indian National Congress (INC) and Smt. Kanak Lata Singh of the Samajwadi Party (SP) were declared elected from Uttar Pradesh. The term of both the members commenced on 14 December 2013 and they took oath/affirmation on 16 December 2013.

Disqualification of Rajya Sabha Member: According to a Rajya Sabha Secretariat notification dated 21 October 2013 “Consequent upon the conviction of Shri Rasheed Masood, Member of the Council of

States (Rajya Sabha) under section 120B read with sections 420 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and subsection (2) of section 13 read with clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988) by the Special Judge, CBI-03 (PC Act), Tis Hazari, Delhi in Case Nos. CC 8/10, 9/10 and 11/10 titled "*CBI Vs. Gurdial Singh & Others*", on the 19 September, 2013, followed by an award of sentence of four years rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 10,000/- separately for offences under both the enactments (sentence to run concurrently) on the 1 October, 2013, Shri Rasheed Masood, stands disqualified for being a Member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) from the date of his conviction, *i.e.,* the 19 September, 2013 for the period of his sentence and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release in terms of the existing Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) read with sub-clause (e) of clause (1) of article 102 of the Constitution."

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 14 December 2013, Smt. Maya Singh, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) member from Madhya Pradesh resigned from the Rajya Sabha.

Disqualification of Lok Sabha Members: According to Lok Sabha Secretariat separate Notifications dated 21 October 2013, "Consequent upon their conviction by the Special Bureau of Investigation Court, Ranchi in R.C. Case No. 20(A)/1996, Shri Lalu Prasad, Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) member from Saran and Shri Jagdish Sharma, Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)] representing Jahanabad Lok Sabha Constituencies (both in Bihar), respectively, stand disqualified from the membership of Lok Sabha from the date of their conviction *i.e.* 30 September 2013 in terms of the provisions of Article 102(1)(e) of the Constitution of India read with Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951".

Resignation of Lok Sabha Members: On 10 December 2013, Shri Uday Pratap Singh, INC member from Hoshangabad Lok Sabha Constituency (Madhya Pradesh) resigned.

On 12 December 2013, Shri K.D. Deshmukh, BJP member from Balaghat Lok Sabha Constituency (Madhya Pradesh) resigned.

On 13 December 2013, Shri Bhoopendra Singh, BJP member from Sagar Lok Sabha Constituency (Madhya Pradesh) resigned.

On 19 December 2013, Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia, BJP member from Gwalior Lok Sabha Constituency (Madhya Pradesh) resigned. On the same day, Dr. Kirodilal Meena, an Independent from Dausa Lok Sabha Constituency (Rajasthan) also resigned.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 4 December 2013, Shri Murarilal Singh of the BJP from Surguja Lok Sabha Constituency (Chhattisgarh) died.

Suspension of Party MPs: On 2 October 2013, the Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)] suspended two Lok Sabha members, Sarvashri Jai Narayan Nishad and Purnmasi Ram, from the party for six years on charge of anti-party activities.

AROUND THE STATES

CHHATTISGARH

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly were held on 11 and 19 November 2013. The results were announced on 8 December 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 90; BJP: 49; INC: 39; BSP: 1; and Independents: 1.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 12 December 2013, Dr. Raman Singh was sworn in as the Chief Minister for a third term in office.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 19 December 2013, the Chief Minister, Dr. Raman Singh inducted nine Ministers into his Council of Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Dr. Raman Singh, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Finance* and *Planning, Economics* and *Statistics, CM Secretariat;* Sarvashri Nankiram Kanwar, *Home, Jail* and *Cooperative;* Brij Mohan Agarwal, *PWD, School Education, Religion* and *Religious Endowment, Tourism, Culture, Parliamentary Affairs;* Ram Vichar Netam, *Panchayat* and *Rural Development, Law* and *Legal Affairs;* Punnu Lal Mohalle, *Food, Civil Supplies* and *Consumer Protection, Rural Industries, 20 Points Programme Implementation;* Chandra Shekhar Sahu, *Agriculture, Animal Husbandry* and *Fisheries, Labour;* Amar Aggarwal, *Public Health* and *Family Welfare, Medical Education, Commercial Tax, Revenue* and *Rehabilitation Disaster Management;* Hem Chand Yadav, *Water Resources, Higher Education, Technical Education, Applied Manpower, Science* and *Technology, Ayacut;* Rajesh Munat, *Urban Administration, Housing* and *Environment, Transport;* Vikram Usendi, *Forest, Public Sector Undertaking, Public Grievances;* Kedar Kashyap, *Scheduled Caste* and *Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward* and *Minority Development, Public Health Engineering;* and Smt. Lata Usendi, *Women* and *Child Development, Social Welfare, Sports* and *Youth Welfare.*

* As on 4 February 2014

DELHI

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the Delhi Legislative Assembly were held on 4 December 2013. The results were announced on 8 December 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 70; BJP: 31; Aam Aadmi Party (AAP): 28; INC: 8; Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD): 1; JD(U): 1; and Independents: 1.

New Chief Minister: On 28 December 2013, Shri Arvind Kejriwal of the Aam Aadmi Party was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with him, six other Cabinet Ministers also took oath of office.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Arvind Kejriwal, Chief Minister, *Home, Finance, Vigilance, Services, Planning, Power,* and all other departments not allocated elsewhere; Sarvashri Manish Sisodia, *Education, Higher Education, PWD, Urban Development, Local Bodies, Land* and *Building* and *Revenue;* Somnath Bharti, *Administrative Reforms, Law, Tourism* and *Art* and *Culture;* Saurabh Bharadwaj, *Food* and *Supply, Transport, Environment, Election* and *GAD;* Kumari Rakhi Birla, *Women* and *Child, Social Welfare* and *Languages;* Sarvashri Girish Soni, *SC-ST, Employment, Development, Skill Mission* and *Labour;* and Satender Jain, *Health, Industries* and *Gurudwara.*

AAP Recognized as State Party: On 19 December 2013, the Election Commission (EC) recognized Aam Aadmi Party as the State party.

According to EC rules, to get the EC's recognition as a "State party", all the candidates set up by the party together should get a minimum of eight per cent of the valid votes polled in the entire State or secure a minimum of six per cent of the total votes polled. The party should also win one Assembly seat for every 25 seats in that State.

GUJARAT

Expansion of Cabinet: On 2 November 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inducted six Ministers of State into his Council of Ministers. They were: Sarvashri Jaswantsinh Bhambhor, Dilipsinh Thakore, Chhatrasinh Mori, Vasan Ahir, Jaydrathsinh Parmar and Jayesh Radadia.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 8 December 2013, Shri Purnesh Modi of the BJP was declared elected from Surat West Assembly Constituency, bye-election to which was held on 4 December 2013.

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* As on 4 February 2014

HARYANA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 29 October 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda inducted two Cabinet Ministers namely Shri Aftab Ahmed (Transport) and Smt. Savitri Jindal (Urban Local Bodies) into his Council of Ministers.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Expansion of Cabinet: On 21 December 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Omar Abdullah inducted Shri Sajjad Kichloo, as the Minister of State for Home.

KARNATAKA

Resignation of Minister: On 22 November 2013, the Minister of State for Information and Infrastructure Development, Shri Santosh Lad resigned from the Council of Ministers.

MADHYA PRADESH

Death of Speaker: On 5 November 2013, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Ishwardas Rohani died in Jabalpur.

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 25 November 2013. The results were announced on 8 December 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 243; BJP: 165; INC: 58; BSP: 4; and Independents: 3.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 14 December 2013, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan was sworn in as the Chief Minister for a third term in office.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 21 December 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan inducted 19 Cabinet Ministers and 4 Ministers of State into his Council of Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Narmada Valley Development, Culture, Tourism, Aviation* and other departments not allotted to any Minister; Sarvashri Babulal Gaur, *Home* and *Jail;* Jayant Mallayya, *Water Resources, Finance* and *Commercial Taxes, Planning, Economics* and *Statistics;* Gopal Bhargava, *Panchayats, Rural Development* and *Social Justice* and

* As on 27 January 2014

Cooperatives; Gaurishankar Shejwar, *Forests, Bio-Diversity* and *Bio-technology;* Kailash Vijayvargiya, *Urban Administration* and *Housing-Environment;* Sartaj Singh, *Public Works;* Narottam Mishra, *Health* and *Family Welfare, Medical Education, AYUSH, Bhopal Gas Tragedy* and *Parliamentary Affairs;* Kunwar Vijay Shah, *Food, Civil Supplies* and *Consumer Protection;* Gourishankar Chaturbhuj Bisen, *Farmers Welfare* and *Agriculture Development;* Umashankar Gupta, *Technical Education, Skill Development, Higher Education;* Sushri Kusum Mehdele, *Animal Husbandry, Horticulture* and *Food Processing, Fishermen's Welfare* and *Fisheries Development, Cottage* and *Village Industries, Law* and *Legislative Affairs, Public Health Engineer;* Smt. Yashodhra Raje Scindia, *Commerce, Industries* and *Employment, Public Sector Undertakings, Sports* and *Youth Welfare, Religious Trusts* and *Endowment;* Sarvashri Paras Chandra Jain, *School Education;* Rajendra Shukla, *Energy, New* and *Renewable Energy, Mineral Resources* and *Public Relations;* Antar Singh Arya, Labour, *Backward Classes* and *Minorities Welfare, Denotified, Nomadic* and *Semi-nomadic Tribes Welfare;* Rampal Singh, *Revenue, Rehabilitation;* Gyan Singh, *Tribal Welfare, Scheduled Castes Welfare;* Smt. Maya Singh, *Women* and *Child Development;* and Shri Bhoopendra Singh, *Transport, Information Technology, Public Service Management* and *Public Grievances Redressal.*

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Deepak Joshi, *School Education, Higher Education;* Lal Singh Arya, *Narmada Valley Development, General Administration, Aviation;* Sharad Jain, *Health* and *Family Welfare, Medical Education, AYUSH, Gas Relief, Parliamentary Affairs;* and Surendra Patwa, *Culture and Tourism.*

MANIPUR

New Governor: On 23 December 2013, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal was appointed as the Governor of the Manipur. He was sworn in on 31 December 2013.

MIZORAM

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 25 November 2013. The results were announced on 8 December 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 40; INC: 34; Mizo National Front (MNF): 5; and Mizoram People's Conference (MPC): 1.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 15 December 2013, Shri Lal Thanhawla

was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with him, 11 other Ministers also took oath of office.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Lal Thanhawla, Chief Minister, *Political* and *Cabinet Department, Vigilance, General Administration, Secretariat Administration, Personnel* and *Administrative Reforms, Information* and *Public Relations, Public Works, Power* and *Electricity, District Council Affairs;* Sarvashri R. Lalzirliana, *Home (including Prisons* and *Sainik Welfare* and *Resettlement), Agriculture, Rural Development, Excise* and *Narcotics;* R. Romawia, *Higher* and *Technical Education, Art* and *Culture, Land Revenue* and *Settlement* and *Parliamentary Affairs;* Lalsawta*, Finance, Planning* and *Programme Implementation, Taxation, Law* and *Judicial;* H. Rohluna, *School Education, Industries. (Directorate of Geology* and *Mineral Resources), Trade* and *Commerce;* Zodintluanga*, Urban Development* and *Poverty Alleviation, Sports* and *Youth Services, Public Health Engineering;* P.C. Lalthanliana, *Horticulture, Local Administration* and *Social Welfare;* and John Rotluangliana, *Food, Civil Supplies* and *Consumer Affairs, Transport* and *Tourism.*

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Lal Thanzara, *(assist the Chief Minister in PWD* and *P* and *E Department), Health* and *Family Welfare, Minor Irrigation, Information* and *Communication Technology;* Lalrinmawia Ralte*, Environment* and *Forests Co-operation, Labour, Employment* and *Industrial Training, Soil* and *Water Conservation;* C. Ngunlianchunga, *Animal Husbandry* and *Veterinary, Disaster Management* and *Rehabilitation, Printing* and *Stationery;* and B.D. Chakma, *Sericulture, Fisheries.*

RAJASTHAN

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 1 December 2013. The results were announced on 8 December 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 200; BJP: 162; INC: 21; National People's Party: 4; BSP: 3; National Unionist Zamindara Party: 2; and Independents: 7. (Polls in Churu Assembly Constituency was adjourned due to death of BSP candidate for which the result was declared on 16 December 2013.)

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 13 December 2013, Smt. Vasundhara Raje was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

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* As on 4 February 2014

Churu Assembly Constituency Result: On 16 December 2013, Shri Rajendra Singh Rathore of the BJP was declared elected from Churu Assembly Constituency, polling to which was held on 13 December 2013. With Shri Rathore's victory, the BJP tally went up to 163 in the State Legislative Assembly.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 20 December 2013, the Chief Minister, Smt. Vasundhara Raje inducted nine Cabinet Ministers and three Ministers of State into her Council of Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Chief Minister, *Personnel, Administrative Reforms* and *Coordination, General Administration, Estates, Home* and *Justice, Rajasthan State Bureau of Investigation (ACB), Civil Defence* and *Home Guard, Prisons, Finance, Industry, Revenue, Colonisation, Devasthan, Waqf, Soldier Welfare, Forest, Excise, Taxation, Urban Development, Labour* and *Employment, Printing* and *Stationery, Factory Inspection* and *Boilers, Art* and *Culture, Archaeology* and *Museum, Law* and *Litigation, Planning, Manpower, Information Technology* and *Communications, Election, Cabinet Secretariat, Economics* and *Statistics, Department of Public Enterprise, Language Department, Public Grievances, Tourism, Environment, Information* and *Public Relation, Women* and *Child Development, Youth Affairs* and *Sports, Transport, Science* and *Technology, Policy Formulation Cell-CM Secretariat, Rajasthan State Motor Garage, Civil Aviation, Minority Affairs, NRI, Mines* and *Geology;* Sarvashri Gulab Chand Kataria, *Rural Development* and *Panchayati Raj, Disaster Management* and *Relief;* Nand Lal Meena, *Tribal Area Development;* Rajendra Rathore, *Medical* and *Health, Ayurveda, Medical* and *Health Services (ESI), Parliamentary Affairs;* Kali Charan Saraf, *Education (Primary, Secondary* and *Higher Education), Sanskrit Education, Technical Education;* Kailash Chandra Meghwal, *Mines* and *Geology;* Sanwar Lal, *Water Resources, Indira Gandhi Canal Project, Public Health Engineering, Ground Water, Command Area Development* and *Water Utilization;* Prabhu Lal Saini, *Agriculture (*Including *Agricultural Marketing), Department of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy;* Gajendra Singh, *Energy Department;* and Yunus Khan, *Public Works Department.*

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Arun Chaturvedi, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment Department;* Ajay Singh, *Co-operative Department;* and Hem Singh Bhadana, *Food* and *Civil Supply, Consumer Affairs.*

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* As on 27 January 2014

TAMIL NADU

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 8 December 2013, Smt. P. Saroja of the All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was declared elected from Yercaud Assembly Constituency, bye-election to which was held on 4 December 2013.

Removal of Minister: On 9 December 2013, the Chief Minister, Ms. J. Jayalalithaa dropped the Sports and Youth Welfare Minister, Shri K.V. Ramalingam from the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister inducted Shri R.B. Udhaya Kumar in his place.

Resignation of MLA: On 10 December 2013, the Deputy Leader of Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Panruti S. Ramachandran resigned from the Assembly.

UTTAR PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: On 11 October 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav inducted Shri Raghuraj Pratap Singh, an independent MLA, as the Cabinet Minister (Food and Civil Supplies) into his Council of Ministers.

EVENTS ABROAD

AZERBAIJAN

President Re-elected: On 9 October 2013, the incumbent President, Mr. Ilham Aliyev was re-elected as the President for a third term in office.

CHILE

Election of President: Ms. Michelle Bachelet was elected as the President in the run-off elections held for the office on 15 December 2013.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 200-seat Chamber of Deputies (the lower house of the bicameral legislature) were held on 25 and 26 October 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Czech Social Democratic Party: 50; Action of Dissatisfied Citizens: 47; Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia: 33; TOP 9: 26; Civic Democratic Party: 16; Tomio Okamura's Dawn of Direct Democracy: 14; and Christian and Democratic Union–Czechoslovak People's Party: 14.

DOMINICA

President Sworn in: On 2 October 2013, Mr. Charles Savarin was sworn in as the President.

ETHIOPIA

Election of President: On 7 October 2013, the bicameral legislature, comprising the Council of People's Representatives (the lower chamber) and the Federal Council (the upper chamber), unanimously elected Mr. Mulatu Teshome as the new President.

GEORGIA

Election of President: Mr. Giorgi Margvelashvili was elected as the President in the elections held for the office on 27 October 2013.

GUINEA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 114-seat National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 28 September 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Rally of the Guinean People: 53; Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea: 37; Union of Republican Forces: 10; Party of Hope for National Development: 2; Union for the Progress of Guinea: 2; Rally for the Integral Development of Guinea: 1; Guinea For All: 1; Union for Progress and Renewal: 1; Guinean Union for Democracy and Development: 1; Work and Solidarity Party: 1; New Generation for the Republic: 1; Guinean Party for Renaissance and Progress: 1; Guinea United for Development: 1; Generation for Reconciliation, Union and Prosperity: 1; and National Party for Renewal: 1.

IRELAND

Referendum on Upper House: On 4 October 2013, in a referendum, the Irish public by 51.7 per cent to 48.3 per cent rejected the Government proposal to abolish *Seanad Eireann* (the Upper House of Parliament).

LATVIA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 27 November 2013, the Prime Minister, Mr. Valdis Dombrovskis resigned.

MALDIVES

Election of President: Mr. Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom was elected as the President in the two rounds of polls presidential election held on 9 and 16 November 2013. He was sworn in on 17 November 2013.

5

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013: The need to have a legislation for Lokpal has been felt for quite sometime. In its interim report on the "Problems of Redressal of Citizens' Grievances" submitted in 1966, the Administrative Reforms Commission, *inter alia,* recommended the setting up of an institution of Lokpal at the Centre. To give effect to this recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, eight Bills on Lokpal were introduced in the Lok Sabha in the past. However, these Bills had lapsed consequent upon the dissolution of the respective Lok Sabha except in the case of 1985 bill which was subsequently withdrawn after its introduction.

In pursuance of the efforts to constitute a mechanism for dealing with complaints on corruption against public functionaries including in high places, the Government constituted a Joint Drafting Committee (JDC) on 8 April 2011 to draft a Lokpal Bill. Divergent views emerged during deliberations in the JDC. Government introduced a revised Bill namely 'Lokpal Bill 2011' in the Lok Sabha on 4 August 2011. This Bill was referred to the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 8 August 2011 for examination and report and this was followed by discussions in both the Houses of Parliament on 27 August 2011. A sense of the House was communicated to the Standing Committee on the basis of discussions in the Houses. The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee after extensive discussions with all the concerned Stakeholders suggested major amendments as regards the scope and content of the Bill introduced in August 2011. It also recommended that Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayukta at the States be conferred constitutional status in its report of 9 December 2011. Upon consideration of the recommendations of the Standing Committee it was decided to withdraw the Lokpal Bill 2011 pending in the Lok Sabha and to introduce a thoroughly revised bill for carrying out the necessary amendments to the Constitution for the setting up of Lokpal and Lokayuktas as constitutional bodies.

India is committed to pursue the policy of 'Zero Tolerance against Corruption'. India ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption by deposit of Instrument of Ratification on 9 May 2011. This Convention imposes a number of obligations, some mandatory, some recommendatory and some optional on the Member States. The Convention, *inter alia,* envisages that the State Parties ensure measures in the domestic law for criminalization of offences relating to bribery and put in place an effective mechanism for its enforcement. The obligations of the Convention, with reference to India, have come into force with effect from 8 June 2011. As a policy of Zero Tolerance against Corruption, the Bill seeks to establish in the country, a more effective mechanism to receive complaints relating to allegations of corruption against public servants including Ministers, members of Parliament, Chief Ministers, members

of Legislative Assemblies and public servants and to inquire into them and take follow up actions. The bodies, namely, Lokpal and Lokayuktas which are being set up for the purpose would be constitutional bodies. The setting up of these bodies would further strengthen the existing legal and institutional mechanism thereby facilitating a more effective implementation of some of the obligations under the aforesaid Convention.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill 2011, seeks to provide, *inter alia,* for—

(i) setting up the institution of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayuktas for the States through a single Legislation and these bodies would have a constitutional status for which a Constitution (Amendment) Bill is being introduced;

(ii) Lokpal and Lokayukta will consist of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight Members, of which fifty per cent shall be judicial Members;

(iii) that all categories of persons, who are eligible for selection as Member of Lokpal and Lokayukta are also eligible for selection as Chairperson of the Lokpal;

(iv) the Selection Committee for selection of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal shall consist of—

(*a*) Prime Minister;

(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha;

(*c*) Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha;

(*d*) Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court Judge nominated by CJI;

(*e*) an eminent jurist to be nominated by th`e President of India;

In the case of Lokayukta, it will be the Chief Minister, the Speaker, the Leader of Opposition of the State Legislature, Chief Justice or the judge of High Court and an eminent jurist nominated by the Governor;

(v) fifty per cent of members of Lokpal and Lokayuktas shall be from amongst Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Women. Similar reservation is provided in the Search Committee;

(vi) removal procedure for Lokpal and Lokayuktas and Members in the Bill instead of providing in the Constitution Amendment Bill;

(vii) bringing Prime Minister under the purview of the Lokpal with some subject matter exclusions and specific process for handling complaints against the Prime Minister by providing that Lokpal may not hold any inquiry against the Prime Minister if allegations related to international relations; external and internal security of the country; public order; atomic energy and space, and further providing that any decision of the Lokpal to initiate preliminary inquiry or investigation against the Prime Minister shall be taken only by the Full Bench with a majority of 3/4th and that such proceedings be held in camera;

(viii) inclusion of all categories of employees under Lokpal/Lokayuktas who will receive complaints against Group 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' categories of Government servants; decide on holding of preliminary inquiry;

(ix) that Lokpal may refer complaints against specified categories of public servants to Central Vigilance Commission and that Commission shall send its report of preliminary inquiry in respect of Group 'A' and 'B' officers back to Lokpal for further decision and with respect to Group 'C' and 'D' employees, Commission shall take action in exercise of its own powers under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, subject to reporting and review mechanism by Lokpal over the Central Vigilance Commission;

(x) provision for superintendence of Lokpal over the Delhi Special Police Establishment in so far as the cases referred to them by Lokpal;

(xi) bringing under the jurisdiction of Lokpal and Lokayuktas entities/ institutions receiving donations from foreign source in terms of and in the context of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 2010 in excess of Rs. 10 lakh per year;

(xii) setting up of an Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas for conducting the preliminary inquiry and also an independent Prosecution Wing in the Lokpal institution;

(xiii) Providing that no prior sanction shall be required for launching prosecution in cases enquired by Lokpal and Lokayuktas or initiated on the direction and with the approval of Lokpal and Lokayuktas and, similarly, no prior approval is required for conducting investigation by the Delhi Special Police Establishment in respect of cases entrusted by Lokpal;

(xiv) as a measure of reinforcing natural justice, a provision enabling inquiring agency to seek comments from the competent authority who after obtaining the comments of the public servant will furnish comments to the inquiring agency within a prescribed timelines. A three member bench will consider the inquiry report and may decide to recommend investigation or initiate disciplinary proceeding or close the case;

(xv) amend the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1940 to provide a High Power Selection Committee for selection of Director, of the Delhi Special Police Establishment.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27 December 2011. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments on 17 December 2013 which were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 18 December 2013. The President assented to it on 1 January 2014.

—Editor

THE LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS ACT, 2013

An Act to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the Constitution of India established a Democratic Republic to ensure justice for all;

AND WHEREAS India has ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;

AND WHEREAS the Government's commitment to clean and responsive governance has to be reflected in effective bodies to contain and punish acts of corruption;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is expedient to enact a law, for more effective implementation of the said Convention and to provide for prompt and fair investigation and prosecution in cases of corruption.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent, application and commencement*. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India.

(*3*) It shall apply to public servants in and outside India.

(*4*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

PART II

LOKPAL FOR THE UNION

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

2. *Definitions*. (*1*) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "bench" means a bench of the Lokpal;

(*b*) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Lokpal;

(*c*) "competent authority", in relation to—

(*i*) the Prime Minister, means the House of the People;

(*ii*) a member of the Council of Ministers, means the Prime Minister;

(*iii*) a member of Parliament other than a Minister, means—

(*A*) in the case of a member of the Council of States, the Chairman of the Council; and

(*B*) in the case of a member of the House of the People, the Speaker of the House;

(*iv*) an officer in the Ministry or Department of the Central Government, means the Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department under which the officer is serving;

(*v*) a chairperson or members of any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established or constituted under any Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it, means the Minister in charge of the administrative Ministry of such body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body;

(*vi*) an officer of any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established or constituted under any Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it, means the head of such body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or autonomous body;

(*vii*) in any other case not falling under sub-clauses (*i*) to (*vi*) above, means such Department or authority as the Central Government may, by notification, specify:

Provided that if any person referred to in sub-clause (*v*) or sub-clause (*vi*) is also a member of Parliament, then, the competent authority shall be—

(*A*) in case such member is a member of the Council of States, the Chairman of the Council; and

(*B*) in case such member is a member of the House of the People, the Speaker of the House;

(*d*) "Central Vigilance Commission" means the Central Vigilance Commission constituted under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003;

(*e*) "complaint" means a complaint, made in such form as may be prescribed, alleging that a public servant has committed an offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;

(*f*) "Delhi Special Police Establishment" means the Delhi Special Police Establishment constituted under sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946;

(*g*) "investigation" means an investigation as defined under clause (*h*) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;

(*h*) "Judicial Member" means a Judicial Member of the Lokpal;

(*i*) "Lokpal" means the body established under section 3;

(*j*) "Member" means a Member of the Lokpal;

(*k*) "Minister" means a Union Minister but does not include the Prime Minister;

(*l*) "notification" means notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;

(*m*) "preliminary inquiry" means an inquiry conducted under this Act;

(*n*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*o*) "public servant" means a person referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*h*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 14 but does not include a public servant in respect of whom the jurisdiction is exercisable by any court or other authority under the Army Act, 1950, the Air Force Act, 1950, the Navy Act, 1957 and the Coast Guard Act, 1978 or the procedure is applicable to such public servant under those Acts;

(*p*) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act;

(*q*) "rules" means rules made under this Act;

(*r*) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;

(*s*) "Special Court" means the court of a Special Judge appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(*2*) The words and expressions used herein and not defined in this Act but defined in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

(*3*) Any reference in this Act to any other Act or provision thereof which is not in force in any area to which this Act applies shall be construed to have a reference to the corresponding Act or provision thereof in force in such area.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOKPAL

3. *Establishment of Lokpal*. (*1*) On and from the commencement of this Act, there shall be established, for the purpose of this Act, a body to be called the "Lokpal".

(*2*) The Lokpal shall consist of—

(*a*) a Chairperson, who is or has been a Chief Justice of India or is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or an eminent person who fulfils the eligibility specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*); and

(*b*) such number of Members, not exceeding eight out of whom fifty per cent shall be Judicial Members:

Provided that not less than fifty per cent of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women.

(*3*) A person shall be eligible to be appointed,—

(*a*) as a Judicial Member if he is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or is or has been a Chief Justice of a High Court;

(*b*) as a Member other than a Judicial Member, if he is a person of impeccable integrity and outstanding ability having special knowledge and expertise of not less than twenty-five years in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, finance including insurance and banking, law and management.

(*4*) The Chairperson or a Member shall not be—

(*i*) a member of Parliament or a member of the Legislature of any State or Union territory;

(*ii*) a person convicted of any offence involving moral turptitude;

(*iii*) a person of less than forty-five years of age, on the date of assuming office as the Chairperson or Member, as the case may be;

(*iv*) a member of any Panchayat or Municipality;

(*v*) a person who has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Union or a State,

and shall not hold any office of trust or profit (other than his office as the Chairperson or a Member) or be affiliated with any political party or carry on any business or practise any profession and, accordingly, before he enters upon his office, a person appointed as the Chairperson or a Member, as the case may be, shall, if—

(*a*) he holds any office of trust or profit, resign from such office; or

(*b*) he is carrying on any business, sever his connection with the conduct and management of such business; or

(*c*) he is practising any profession, cease to practise such profession.

4. *Appointment of Chairperson and Members on recommendations of Selection Committee.* (*1*) The Chairperson and Members shall be appointed by the President after obtaining the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of—

(*a*) the Prime Minister—Chairperson;

(*b*) the Speaker of the House of the People—Member;

(*c*) the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People—Member;

(*d*) the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him—Member;

(*e*) one eminent jurist, as recommended by the Chairperson and Members referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) above, to be nominated by the President—Member.

(*2*) No appointment of a Chairperson or a Member shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Selection Committee.

(*3*) The Selection Committee shall for the purposes of selecting the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal and for preparing a panel of persons to be considered for appointment as such, constitute a Search Committee consisting of at least seven persons of standing and having special knowledge and expertise in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, policy making, finance including insurance and banking, law and management or in any other matter which, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, may be useful in making the selection of the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal:

Provided that not less than fifty per cent of the members of the Search Committee shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women:

Provided further that the Selection Committee may also consider any person other than the persons recommended by the Search Committee.

(*4*) The Selection Committee shall regulate its own procedure in a transparent manner for selecting the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal.

(*5*) The term of the Search Committee referred to in sub-section (*3*), the fees and allowances payable to its members and the manner of selection of panel of names shall be such as may be prescribed.

5. *Filling of vacancies of Chairperson or Members.* The President shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps for the appointment of a new Chairperson and Members at least three months before the expiry of the term of the Chairperson or Member, as the case may be, in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Act.

6. *Term of office of Chairperson and Members.* The Chairperson and every Member shall, on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and hold office as such for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier:

Provided that he may—

(*a*) by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office; or

(*b*) be removed from his office in the manner provided in section 37.

7. *Salary, allowances and other conditions of service of Chairperson and Members*. The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of—

(*i*) the Chairperson shall be the same as those of the Chief Justice of India;

(*ii*) other Members shall be the same as those of a Judge of the Supreme Court:

Provided that if the Chairperson or a Member is, at the time of his appointment, in receipt of pension (other than disability pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, his salary in respect of service as the Chairperson or, as the case may be, as a Member, be reduced—

(*a*) by the amount of that pension; and

(*b*) if he has, before such appointment, received, in lieu of a portion of the pension due to him in respect of such previous service, the commuted value thereof, by the amount of that portion of the pension:

Provided further that the salary, allowances and pension payable to, and other conditions of service of, the Chairperson or a Member shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

8. *Restriction on employment by Chairperson and Members after ceasing to hold office*. (*1*) On ceasing to hold office, the Chairperson and every Member shall be ineligible for—

(*i*) reappointment as the Chairperson or a Member of the Lokpal;

(*ii*) any diplomatic assignment, appointment as administrator of a Union territory and such other assignment or appointment which is required by law to be made by the President by warrant under his hand and seal;

(*iii*) further employment to any other office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of a State;

(*iv*) contesting any election of President or Vice-President or Member of either House of Parliament or Member of either House of a State Legislature or Municipality or Panchayat within a period of five years from the date of relinquishing the post.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), a Member shall be eligible to be appointed as a Chairperson, if his total tenure as Member and Chairperson does not exceed five years.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, it is hereby clarified that where the Member is appointed as the Chairperson, his term of office shall not be more than five years in aggregate as the Member and the Chairperson.

9. *Member to act as Chairperson or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances*. (*1*) In the event of occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the President may, by notification, authorise the senior-most Member to act as the Chairperson until the appointment of a new Chairperson to fill such vacancy.

(*2*) When the Chairperson is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence on leave or otherwise, the senior-most Member available, as the President may, by notification, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson until the date on which the Chairperson resumes his duties.

10. *Secretary, other officers and staff of Lokpal.* (*1*) There shall be a Secretary to the Lokpal in the rank of Secretary to Government of India, who shall be appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government.

(*2*) There shall be a Director of Inquiry and a Director of Prosecution not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India or equivalent, who shall be appointed by the Chairperson from a panel of names sent by the Central Government.

(*3*) The appointment of officers and other staff of the Lokpal shall

be made by the Chairperson or such Member or officer of Lokpal as the Chairperson may direct:

Provided that the President may by rule require that the appointment in respect of any post or posts as may be specified in the rule, shall be made after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(*4*) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of Secretary and other officers and staff of the Lokpal shall be such as may be specified by regulations made by the Lokpal for the purpose:

Provided that the regulations made under this sub-section shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President.

CHAPTER III

INQUIRY WING

11. *Inquiry Wing.* (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the Lokpal shall constitute an Inquiry Wing headed by the Director of Inquiry for the purpose of conducting preliminary inquiry into any offence alleged to have been committed by a public servant punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988:

Provided that till such time the Inquiry Wing is constituted by the Lokpal, the Central Government shall make available such number of officers and other staff from its Ministries or Departments, as may be required by the Lokpal, for conducting preliminary inquiries under this Act.

(*2*) For the purposes of assisting the Lokpal in conducting a preliminary inquiry under this Act, the officers of the Inquiry Wing not below the rank of the Under Secretary to the Government of India, shall have the same powers as are conferred upon the Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal under section 27.

CHAPTER IV

PROSECUTION WING

12. *Prosecution Wing.* (*1*) The Lokpal shall, by notification, constitute a Prosecution Wing headed by the Director of Prosecution for the purpose of prosecution of public servants in relation to any complaint by the Lokpal under this Act:

Provided that till such time the Prosecution Wing is constituted by the Lokpal, the Central Government shall make available such number of officers and other staff from its Ministries or Departments, as may be required by the Lokpal, for conducting prosecution under this Act.

(*2*) The Director of Prosecution shall, after having been so directed by the Lokpal, file a case in accordance with the findings of investigation report, before the Special Court and take all necessary steps in respect of the prosecution of public servants in relation to any offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(*3*) The case under sub-section (*2*), shall be deemed to be a report, filed on completion of investigation, referred to in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

CHAPTER V

EXPENSES OF LOKPAL TO BE CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

13. *Expenses of Lokpal to be charged on Consolidated Fund of India.* The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the Chairperson, Members or Secretary or other officers or staff of the Lokpal, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and any fees or other moneys taken by the Lokpal shall form part of that Fund.

CHAPTER VI

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF INQUIRY

14. *Jurisdiction of Lokpal to include Prime Minister, Ministers, members of Parliament, Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government.* (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Lokpal shall inquire or cause an inquiry to be conducted into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any allegation of corruption made in a complaint in respect of the following, namely:—

(*a*) any person who is or has been a Prime Minister:

Provided that the Lokpal shall not inquire into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any such allegation of corruption against the Prime Minister,—

(*i*) in so far as it relates to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy and space;

(*ii*) unless a full bench of the Lokpal consisting of its Chairperson and all Members considers the initiation of

inquiry and at least two-thirds of its Members approves of such inquiry:

Provided further that any such inquiry shall be held *in camera* and if the Lokpal comes to the conclusion that the complaint deserves to be dismissed, the records of the inquiry shall not be published or made available to anyone;

(*b*) any person who is or has been a Minister of the Union;

(*c*) any person who is or has been a member of either House of Parliament;

(*d*) any Group 'A' or Group 'B' officer or equivalent or above, from amongst the public servants defined in sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 when serving or who has served, in connection with the affairs of the Union;

(*e*) any Group 'C' or Group 'D' official or equivalent, from amongst the public servants defined in sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 when serving or who has served in connection with the affairs of the Union subject to the provision of sub-section (*1*) of section 20;

(*f*) any person who is or has been a chairperson or member or officer or employee in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly financed by the Central Government or controlled by it:

Provided that in respect of such officers referred to in clause (*d*) who have served in connection with the affairs of the Union or in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body referred to in clause (*e*) but are working in connection with the affairs of the State or in any body or Board or corporation or authority or company or society or trust or autonomous body (by whatever name called) established by an Act of the State Legislature or wholly or partly financed by the State Government or controlled by it, the Lokpal and the officers of its Inquiry Wing or Prosecution Wing shall have jurisdiction under this Act in respect of such officers only after obtaining the consent of the concerned State Government;

(*g*) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the

time being in force or not), by whatever name called, wholly or partly financed by the Government and the annual income of which exceeds such amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify;

(*h*) any person who is or has been a director, manager, secretary or other officer of every other society or association of persons or trust (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not) in receipt of any donation from any foreign source under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 in excess of ten lakh rupees in a year or such higher amount as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.

Explanation.—For the purpose of clauses (*f*) and (*g*), it is hereby clarified that any entity or institution, by whatever name called, corporate, society, trust, association of persons, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited liability partnership (whether registered under any law for the time being in force or not), shall be the entities covered in those clauses:

Provided that any person referred to in this clause shall be deemed to be a public servant under clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), the Lokpal shall not inquire into any matter involved in, or arising from, or connected with, any such allegation of corruption against any member of either House of Parliament in respect of anything said or a vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof covered under the provisions contained in clause (2) of article 105 of the Constitution.

(*3*) The Lokpal may inquire into any act or conduct of any person other than those referred to in sub-section (*1*), if such person is involved in the act of abetting, bribe giving or bribe taking or conspiracy relating to any allegation of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against a person referred to in sub-section (*1*):

Provided that no action under this section shall be taken in case of a person serving in connection with the affairs of a State, without the consent of the State Government.

(*4*) No matter in respect of which a complaint has been made to the Lokpal under this Act, shall be referred for inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that

a complaint under this Act shall only relate to a period during which the public servant was holding or serving in that capacity.

15. *Matters pending before any court or committee or authority for inquiry not to be affected.* In case any matter or proceeding related to allegation of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been pending before any court or committee of either House of Parliament or before any other authority prior to commencement of this Act or prior to commencement of any inquiry after the commencement of this Act, such matter or proceeding shall be continued before such court, committee or authority.

16. *Constitution of benches of Lokpal.* (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act,—

(*a*) the jurisdiction of the Lokpal may be exercised by benches thereof;

(*b*) a bench may be constituted by the Chairperson with two or more Members as the Chairperson may deem fit;

(*c*) every bench shall ordinarily consist of at least one Judicial Member;

(*d*) where a bench consists of the Chairperson, such bench shall be presided over by the Chairperson;

(*e*) where a bench consists of a Judicial Member, and a non-Judicial Member, not being the Chairperson, such bench shall be presided over by the Judicial Member;

(*f*) the benches of the Lokpal shall ordinarily sit at New Delhi and at such other places as the Lokpal may, by regulations, specify.

(*2*) The Lokpal shall notify the areas in relation to which each bench of the Lokpal may exercise jurisdiction.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*2*), the Chairperson shall have the power to constitute or reconstitute benches from time to time.

(*4*) If at any stage of the hearing of any case or matter it appears to the Chairperson or a Member that the case or matter is of such nature that it ought to be heard by a bench consisting of three or more Members, the case or matter may be transferred by the Chairperson or, as the case may be, referred to him for transfer, to such bench as the Chairperson may deem fit.

17. *Distribution of business amongst benches.* Where benches are constituted, the Chairperson may, from time to time, by notification,

make provisions as to the distribution of the business of the Lokpal amongst the benches and also provide for the matters which may be dealt with by each bench.

18. *Power of Chairperson to transfer cases.* On an application for transfer made by the complainant or the public servant, the Chairperson, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the complainant or the public servant, as the case may be, may transfer any case pending before one bench for disposal to any other bench.

19. *Decision to be by majority.* If the Members of a bench consisting of an even number of Members differ in opinion on any point, they shall state the point or points on which they differ, and make a reference to the Chairperson who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other Members of the Lokpal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Lokpal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

CHAPTER VII

PROCEDURE IN RESPECT OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY AND INVESTIGATION

20. *Provisions relating to complaints and preliminary inquiry and investigation.* (*1*) The Lokpal on receipt of a complaint, if it decides to proceed further, may order—

(*a*) preliminary inquiry against any public servant by its Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to ascertain whether there exists a *prima facie* case for proceeding in the matter; or

(*b*) investigation by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) when there exists a *prima facie* case:

Provided that the Lokpal shall if it has decided to proceed with the preliminary inquiry, by a general or special order, refer the complaints or a category of complaints or a complaint received by it in respect of public servants belonging to Group A or Group B or Group C or Group D to the Central Vigilance Commission constituted under sub-section(*1*) of section 3 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003:

Provided further that the Central Vigilance Commission in respect of complaints referred to it under the first proviso, after making preliminary inquiry in respect of public servants belonging to Group A and Group B, shall submit its report to the Lokpal in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*) and in case of

public servants belonging to Group C and Group D, the Commission shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003:

Provided also that before ordering an investigation under clause (*b*), the Lokpal shall call for the explanation of the public servant so as to determine whether there exists a *prima facie* case for investigation:

Provided also that the seeking of explanation from the public servant before an investigation shall not interfere with the search and seizure, if any, required to be undertaken by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) under this Act.

(*2*) During the preliminary inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*), the Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) shall conduct a preliminary inquiry and on the basis of material, information and documents collected seek the comments on the allegations made in the complaint from the public servant and the competent authority and after obtaining the comments of the concerned public servant and the competent authority, submit, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the reference, a report to the Lokpal.

(*3*) A bench consisting of not less than three Members of the Lokpal shall consider every report received under sub-section (*2*) from the Inquiry Wing or any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment), and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the public servant, decide whether there exists a *prima facie* case, and proceed with one or more of the following actions, namely:—

(*a*) investigation by any agency or the Delhi Special Police Establishment, as the case may be;

(*b*) initiation of the departmental proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servants by the competent authority;

(*c*) closure of the proceedings against the public servant and to proceed against the complainant under section 46.

(*4*) Every preliminary inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall ordinarily be completed within a period of ninety days and for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a further period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

(*5*) In case the Lokpal decides to proceed to investigate into the complaint, it shall direct any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to carry out the investigation as expeditiously

as possible and complete the investigation within a period of six months from the date of its order:

Provided that the Lokpal may extend the said period by a further period not exceeding of six months at a time for the reasons to be recorded in writing.

(*6*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) shall, in respect of cases referred to it by the Lokpal, submit the investigation report under that section to the court having jurisdiction and forward a copy thereof to the Lokpal.

(*7*) A bench consisting of not less than three Members of the Lokpal shall consider every report received by it under sub-section (*6*) from any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) and after obtaining the comments of the competent authority and the public servant may—

(*a*) grant sanction to its Prosecution Wing or investigating agency to file charge-sheet or direct the closure of report before the Special Court against the public servant;

(*b*) direct the competent authority to initiate the departmental proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servant.

(*8*) The Lokpal may, after taking a decision under sub-section (*7*) on the filing of the charge-sheet, direct its Prosecution Wing or any investigating agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to initiate prosecution in the Special Court in respect of the cases investigated by the agency.

(*9*) The Lokpal may, during the preliminary inquiry or the investigation, as the case may be, pass appropriate orders for the safe custody of the documents relevant to the preliminary inquiry or, as the case may be, investigation as it deems fit.

(*10*) The website of the Lokpal shall, from time to time and in such manner as may be specified by regulations, display to the public, the status of number of complaints pending before it or disposed of by it.

(*11*) The Lokpal may retain the original records and evidences which are likely to be required in the process of preliminary inquiry or investigation or conduct of a case by it or by the Special Court.

(*12*) Save as otherwise provided, the manner and procedure of conducting a preliminary inquiry or investigation (including such material

and documents to be made available to the public servant) under this Act, shall be such as may be specified by regulations.

21. *Persons likely to be prejudicially affected to be heard*. If, at any stage of the proceeding, the Lokpal—

(*a*) considers it necessary to inquire into the conduct of any person other than the accused; or

(*b*) is of opinion that the reputation of any person other than an accused is likely to be prejudicially affected by the preliminary inquiry,

the Lokpal shall give to that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the preliminary inquiry and to produce evidence in his defence, consistent with the principles of natural justice.

22. *Lokpal may require any public servant or any other person to furnish information, etc.* Subject to the provisions of this Act, for the purpose of any preliminary inquiry or investigation, the Lokpal or the investigating agency, as the case may be, may require any public servant or any other person who, in its opinion, is able to furnish information or produce documents relevant to such preliminary inquiry or investigation, to furnish any such information or produce any such document.

23. *Power of Lokpal to grant sanction for initiating prosecution.* (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 or section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the Lokpal shall have the power to grant sanction for prosecution under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*7*) of section 20.

(*2*) No prosecution under sub-section (*1*) shall be initiated against any public servant accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, and no court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Lokpal.

(*3*) Nothing contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall apply in respect of the persons holding office in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and in respect of which a procedure for removal of such person has been specified therein.

(*4*) The provisions contained in sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) shall be without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 311 and sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*3*) of article 320 of the Constitution.

24. *Action on investigation against public servant being Prime Ministers. Ministers or Members of Parliament.* Where, after the conclusion of the investigation, the findings of the Lokpal disclose the commission of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by a public servant referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 14, the Lokpal may file a case in the Special Court and shall send a copy of the report together with its findings to the competent authority.

CHAPTER VIII

POWERS OF LOKPAL

25. *Supervisory powers of Lokpal.* (*1*) The Lokpal shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 4 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and section 8 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, have the powers of superintendence over, and to give direction to the Delhi Special Police Establishment in respect of the matters referred by the Lokpal for preliminary inquiry or investigation to the Delhi Special Police Establishment under this Act:

Provided that while exercising powers of superintendence or giving direction under this sub-section, the Lokpal shall not exercise powers in such a manner so as to require any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to whom the investigation has been given, to investigate and dispose of any case in a particular manner.

(*2*) The Central Vigilance Commission shall send a statement, at such interval as the Lokpal may direct, to the Lokpal in respect of action taken on complaints referred to it under the second proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 20 and on receipt of such statement, the Lokpal may issue guidelines for effective and expeditious disposal of such cases.

(*3*) Any officer of the Delhi Special Police Establishment investigating a case referred to it by the Lokpal, shall not be transferred without the approval of the Lokpal.

(*4*) The Delhi Special Police Establishment may, with the consent of the Lokpal, appoint a panel of Advocates, other than the Government Advocates, for conducting the cases referred to it by the Lokpal.

(*5*) The Central Government may from time to time make available such funds as may be required by the Director of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for conducting effective investigation into the matters referred to it by the Lokpal and the Director shall be responsible for the expenditure incurred in conducting such investigation.

26. *Search and seizure.* (*1*) If the Lokpal has reason to believe that any document which, in its opinion, shall be useful for, or relevant to, any investigation under this Act, are secreted in any place, it may authorise any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to whom the investigation has been given to search for and to seize such documents.

(*2*) If the Lokpal is satisfied that any document seized under sub-section (*1*) may be used as evidence for the purpose of any investigation under this Act and that it shall be necessary to retain the document in its custody or in the custody of such officer as may be authorised, it may so retain or direct such authorised officer to retain such document till the completion of such investigation:

Provided that where any document is required to be returned, the Lokpal or the authorised officer may return the same after retaining copies of such document duly authenticated.

27. *Lokpal to have powers of civil court in certain cases.* (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section, for the purpose of any preliminary inquiry, the Inquiry Wing of the Lokpal shall have all the powers of a civil court, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(*i*) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(*ii*) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(*iii*) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(*iv*) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(*v*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents:

Provided that such commission, in case of a witness, shall be issued only where the witness, in the opinion of the Lokpal, is not in a position to attend the proceeding before the Lokpal; and

(*vi*) such other matters as may be prescribed.

(*2*) Any proceeding before the Lokpal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

28. *Power of Lokpal to utilise services of officers of Central or State Government.* (*1*) The Lokpal may, for the purpose of conducting any preliminary inquiry or investigation, utilise the services of any

officer or organisation or investigating agency of the Central Government or any State Government, as the case may be.

(*2*) For the purpose of preliminary inquiry or investigating into any matter pertaining to such inquiry or investigation, any officer or organisation or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section(*1*) may, subject to the superintendence and direction of the Lokpal,—

(*a*) summon and enforce the attendance of any person and examine him;

(*b*) require the discovery and production of any document; and

(*c*) requisition any public record or copy thereof from any office.

(*3*) The officer or organisation or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section (*2*) shall inquire or, as the case may be, investigate into any matter pertaining to the preliminary inquiry or investigation and submit a report thereon to the Lokpal within such period as may be specified by it in this behalf.

29. *Provisional attachment of assets.* (*1*) Where the Lokpal or any officer authorised by it in this behalf, has reason to believe, the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing, on the basis of material in his possession, that—

(*a*) any person is in possession of any proceeds of corruption;

(*b*) such person is accused of having committed an offence relating to corruption; and

(*c*) such proceeds of offence are likely to be concealed, transferred or dealt with in any manner which may result in frustrating any proceedings relating to confiscation of such proceeds of offence,

the Lokpal or the authorised officer may, by order in writing, provisionally attach such property for a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of the order, in the manner provided in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Lokpal and the officer shall be deemed to be an officer under sub-rule (*e*) of rule 1 of that Schedule.

(*2*) The Lokpal or the officer authorised in this behalf shall, immediately after attachment under sub-section (*1*), forward a copy of the order, along with the material in his possession, referred to in that sub-section, to the Special Court, in a sealed envelope, in the manner as may be prescribed and such Court may extend the order of attachment and keep such material for such period as the Court may deem fit.

(*3*) Every order of attachment made under sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the expiry of the period specified in that sub-section or after the expiry of the period as directed by the Special Court under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall prevent the person interested in the enjoyment of the immovable property attached under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), from such enjoyment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "person interested", in relation to any immovable property, includes all persons claiming or entitled to claim any interest in the property.

30. *Confirmation of attachment of assets.* (*1*) The Lokpal, when it provisionally attaches any property under sub-section (*1*) of section 29 shall, within a period of thirty days of such attachment, direct its Prosecution Wing to file an application stating the facts of such attachment before the Special Court and make a prayer for confirmation of attachment of the property till completion of the proceedings against the public servant in the Special Court.

(*2*) The Special Court may, if it is of the opinion that the property provisionally attached had been acquired through corrupt means, make an order for confirmation of attachment of such property till the completion of the proceedings against the public servant in the Special Court.

(*3*) If the public servant is subsequently acquitted of the charges framed against him, the property, subject to the orders of the Special Court, shall be restored to the concerned public servant along with benefits from such property as might have accrued during the period of attachment.

(*4*) If the public servant is subsequently convicted of the charges of corruption, the proceeds relatable to the offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be confiscated and vest in the Central Government free from any encumbrance or leasehold interest excluding any debt due to any bank or financial institution.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expressions "bank", "debt" and "financial institution" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (*d*), (*g*) and (*h*) of section 2 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

31. *Confiscation of assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits arisen or procured by means of corruption in special circumstances.* (*1*) Without prejudice to the provisions of sections 29 and 30, where

the Special Court, on the basis of *prima facie* evidence, has reason to believe or is satisfied that the assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits, by whatever name called, have arisen or procured by means of corruption by the public servant, it may authorise the confiscation of such assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits till his acquittal.

(*2*) Where an order of confiscation made under sub-section (*1*) is modified or annulled by the High Court or where the public servant is acquitted by the Special Court, the assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits, confiscated under sub-section (*1*) shall be returned to such public servant, and in case it is not possible for any reason to return the assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits, such public servant shall be paid the price thereof including the money so confiscated with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum thereon calculated from the date of confiscation.

32. *Power of Lokpal to recommend transfer or suspension of public servant connected with allegation of corruption.* (*1*) Where the Lokpal, while making a preliminary inquiry into allegations of corruption, is *prima facie* satisfied, on the basis of evidence available,—

(*i*) that the continuance of the public servant referred to in clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 14 in his post while conducting the preliminary inquiry is likely to affect such preliminary inquiry adversely; or

(*ii*) such public servant is likely to destroy or in any way tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses,

then, the Lokpal may recommend to the Central Government for transfer or suspension of such public servant from the post held by him till such period as may be specified in the order.

(*2*) The Central Government shall ordinarily accept the recommendation of the Lokpal made under sub-section (*1*), except for the reasons to be recorded in writing in a case where it is not feasible to do so for administrative reasons.

33. *Power of Lokpal to give directions to prevent destruction of records during preliminary inquiry.* The Lokpal may, in the discharge of its functions under this Act, issue appropriate directions to a public servant entrusted with the preparation or custody of any document or record—

(*a*) to protect such document or record from destruction or damage; or

(*b*) to prevent the public servant from altering or secreting such document or record; or

(*c*) to prevent the public servant from transferring or alienating any assets allegedly acquired by him through corrupt means.

34. *Power to delegate.* The Lokpal may, by general or special order in writing, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, direct that any administrative or financial power conferred on it may also be exercised or discharged by such of its Members or officers or employees as may be specified in the order.

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL COURTS

35. *Special Courts to be constituted by Central Government.* (*1*) The Central Government shall constitute such number of Special Courts, as recommended by the Lokpal, to hear and decide the cases arising out of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or under this Act.

(*2*) The Special Courts constituted under sub-section (*1*) shall ensure completion of each trial within a period of one year from the date of filing of the case in the Court:

Provided that in case the trial cannot be completed within a period of one year, the Special Court shall record reasons therefor and complete the trial within a further period of not more than three months or such further periods not exceeding three months each, for reasons to be recorded in writing before the end of each such three months period, but not exceeding a total period of two years.

36. *Letter of request to a contracting State in certain cases.* (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 if, in the course of an preliminary inquiry or investigation into an offence or other proceeding under this Act, an application is made to a Special Court by an officer of the Lokpal authorised in this behalf that any evidence is required in connection with the preliminary inquiry or investigation into an offence or proceeding under this Act and he is of the opinion that such evidence may be available in any place in a contracting State, and the Special Court, on being satisfied that such evidence is required in connection with the preliminary inquiry or investigation into an offence or proceeding under this Act, may issue a letter of request to a court or an authority in the contracting State competent to deal with such request to—

(*i*) examine the facts and circumstances of the case;

(*ii*) take such steps as the Special Court may specify in such letter of request; and

(*iii*) forward all the evidence so taken or collected to the Special Court issuing such letter of request.

(*2*) The letter of request shall be transmitted in such manner as the Central Government may prescribe in this behalf.

(*3*) Every statement recorded or document or thing received under sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to be evidence collected during the course of the preliminary inquiry or investigation.

CHAPTER X

COMPLAINTS AGAINST CHAIRPERSON, MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS OF LOKPAL

37. *Removal and suspension of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal.* (*1*) The Lokpal shall not inquire into any complaint made against the Chairperson or any Member.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*4*), the Chairperson or any Member shall be removed from his office by order of the President on grounds of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it by the President on a petition signed by at least one hundred Members of Parliament has, on an inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf, reported that the Chairperson or such Member, as the case may be, ought to be removed on such ground.

(*3*) The President may suspend from office the Chairperson or any Member in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-section (*2*), on receipt of the recommendation or interim order made by the Supreme Court in this regard until the President has passed orders on receipt of the final report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*2*), the President may, by order, remove from the office, the Chairperson or any Member if the Chairperson or such Member, as the case may be,—

(*a*) is adjudged an insolvent; or

(*b*) engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(*c*) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

(*5*) If the Chairperson or any Member is, or becomes, in any way

concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of sub-section (*2*), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.

38. *Complaints against officials of Lokpal.* (*1*) Every complaint of allegation or wrongdoing made against any officer or employee or agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment), under or associated with the Lokpal for an offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(*2*) The Lokpal shall complete the inquiry into the complaint or allegation made within a period of thirty days from the date of its receipt.

(*3*) While making an inquiry into the complaint against any officer or employee of the Lokpal or agency engaged or associated with the Lokpal, if it is *prima facie* satisfied on the basis of evidence available, that—

(*a*) continuance of such officer or employee of the Lokpal or agency engaged or associated in his post while conducting the inquiry is likely to affect such inquiry adversely; or

(*b*) an officer or employee of the Lokpal or agency engaged or associated is likely to destroy or in any way tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses,

then, the Lokpal may, by order, suspend such officer or employee of the Lokpal or divest such agency engaged or associated with the Lokpal of all powers and responsibilities hereto before exercised by it.

(*4*) On the completion of the inquiry, if the Lokpal is satisfied that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or of any wrongdoing, it shall, within a period of fifteen days of the completion of such inquiry, order to prosecute such officer or employee of the Lokpal or such officer, employee, agency engaged or associated with the Lokpal and initiate disciplinary proceedings against the official concerned:

Provided that no such order shall be passed without giving such officer or employee of the Lokpal, such officer, employee, agency engaged or associated, a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER XI

ASSESSMENT OF LOSS AND RECOVERY THEREOF BY SPECIAL COURT

39. *Assessment of Loss and Recovery thereof by Special Court.* If any public servant is convicted of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by the Special Court, notwithstanding and without prejudice to any law for the time being in force, it may make an assessment of loss, if any, caused to the public exchequer on account of the actions or decisions of such public servant not taken in good faith and for which he stands convicted, and may order recovery of such loss, if possible or quantifiable, from such public servant so convicted:

Provided that if the Special Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, comes to the conclusion that the loss caused was pursuant to a conspiracy with the beneficiary or beneficiaries of actions or decisions of the public servant so convicted, then such loss may, if assessed and quantifiable under this section, also be recovered from such beneficiary or beneficiaries proportionately.

CHAPTER XII

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

40. *Budget* The Lokpal shall prepare, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed, its budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Lokpal and forward the same to the Central Government for information.

41. *Grants by Central Government.* The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the Lokpal grants of such sums of money as are required to be paid for the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Members and the administrative expenses, including the salaries and allowances and pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Lokpal.

42. *Annual statement of accounts.* (*1*) The Lokpal shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(*2*) The accounts of the Lokpal shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him.

(*3*) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Lokpal under this Act shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit, as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India generally has, in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Lokpal.

(*4*) The accounts of the Lokpal, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and the Central Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

43. *Furnishing of returns, etc., to Central Government.* The Lokpal shall furnish to the Central Government, at such time and in such form and manner as may be prescribed or as the Central Government may request, such returns and statements and such particulars in regard to any matter under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal, as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.

CHAPTER XIII

DECLARATION OF ASSETS

44. *Declaration of assets. (1)* Every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in the manner as provided by or under this Act.

(*2*) A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to—

(*a*) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries;

(*b*) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.

(*3*) A public servant holding his office as such, at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall furnish information relating to such assets and liabilities, as referred to in subsection (*2*), to the competent authority within thirty days of the coming into force of this Act.

(*4*) Every public servant shall file with the competent authority, on

or before the 31st July of every year, an annual return of such assets and liabilities, as referred to in sub-section (*2*), as on the 31st March of that year.

(*5*) The information under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) and annual return under sub-section (*4*) shall be furnished to the competent authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*6*) The competent authority in respect of each Ministry or Department shall ensure that all such statements are published on the website of such Ministry or Department by 31st August of that year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the public servant for their livelihood.

45. *Presumption as to acquisition of assets by corrupt means in certain cases.* If any public servant wilfully or for reasons which are not justifiable, fails to—

(*a*) to declare his assets; or

(*b*) gives misleading information in respect of such assets and is found to be in possession of assets not disclosed or in respect of which misleading information was furnished,

then, such assets shall, unless otherwise proved, be presumed to belong to the public servant and shall be presumed to be assets acquired by corrupt means:

Provided that the competent authority may condone or exempt the public servant from furnishing information in respect of assets not exceeding such minimum value as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER XIV

Offences and Penalties

46. *Prosecution for false complaint and payment of compensation, etc., to public servant.* (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, whoever makes any false and frivolous or vexatious complaint under this Act shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

(*2*) No Court, except a Special Court, shall take cognizance of an offence under subsection (*1*).

(*3*) No Special Court shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (*1*) except on a complaint made by a person against

whom the false, frivolous or vexatious complaint was made or by an officer authorised by the Lokpal.

(*4*) The prosecution in relation to an offence under sub-section (*1*) shall be conducted by the public prosecutor and all expenses connected with such prosecution shall be borne by the Central Government.

(*5*) In case of conviction of a person [being an individual or society or association of persons or trust (whether registered or not)], for having made a false complaint under this Act, such person shall be liable to pay compensation to the public servant against whom he made the false complaint in addition to the legal expenses for contesting the case by such public servant, as the Special Court may determine.

(*6*) Nothing contained in this section shall apply in case of complaints made in good faith.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section, the expression "good faith" means any act believed or done by a person in good faith with due care, caution and sense of responsibility or by mistake of fact believing himself justified by law under section 79 of the Indian Penal Code.

47. *False complaint made by society or association of persons or trust.* (*1*) Where any offence under sub-section (*1*) of section 46 has been committed by any society or association of persons or trust (whether registered or not), every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the society or association of persons or trust, for the conduct of the business or affairs or activities of the society or association of persons or trust as well as such society or association of persons or trust shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a society or association of persons or trust (whether registered or not) and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of such society or association

of persons or trust, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

CHAPTER XV

MISCELLANEOUS

48. *Reports of Lokpal.* It shall be the duty of the Lokpal to present annually to the President a report on the work done by the Lokpal and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, in respect of the cases, if any, where the advice of the Lokpal was not accepted, the reason for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.

49. *Lokpal to function as appellate authority for appeals arising out of any other law for the time being in force.* The Lokpal shall function as the final appellate authority in respect of appeals arising out of any other law for the time being in force providing for delivery of public services and redressal of public grievances by any public authority in cases where the decision contains findings of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

50. *Protection of action taken in good faith by any public servant.* No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings under this Act shall lie against any public servant, in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in the discharge of his official functions or in exercise of his powers.

51. *Protection of action taken in good faith by others.* No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Lokpal or against any officer, employee, agency or any person, in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done under this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder.

52. *Members, officers and employees of Lokpal to be public servants.* The Chairperson, Members, officers and other employees of the Lokpal shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

53. *Limitation to apply in certain cases.* The Lokpal shall not inquire or investigate into any complaint, if the complaint is made after the expiry of a period of seven years from the date on which the offence mentioned in such complaint is alleged to have been committed.

54. *Bar of Jurisdiction.* No civil court shall have jurisdiction in

respect of any matter which the Lokpal is empowered by or under this Act to determine.

55. *Legal assistance.* The Lokpal shall provide to every person against whom a complaint has been made, before it, under this Act, legal assistance to defend his case before the Lokpal, if such assistance is requested for.

56. *Act to have overriding effect.* The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

57. *Provisions of this Act to be in addition of other laws.* The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

58. *Amendment of certain enactments.* The enactments specified in the Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified therein.

59. *Power to make rules. Power of Lokpal to make regulations.* (*1*) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the form of complaint referred to in clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2;

(*b*) the term of the Search Committee, the fee and allowances payable to its members and the manner of selection of panel of names under sub-section (*5*) of section 4;

(*c*) the post or posts in respect of which the appointment shall be made after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission under the proviso to subsection (*3*) of section 10;

(*d*) other matters for which the Lokpal shall have the powers of a civil court under clause (*vi*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 27;

(*e*) the manner of sending the order of attachment along with the material to the Special Court under sub-section (*2*) of section 29;

(*f*) the manner of transmitting the letter of request under sub-section (*2*) of section 36;

(*g*) the form and the time for preparing in each financial year the budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Lokpal under section 40;

(*h*) the form for maintaining the accounts and other relevant records and the form of annual statement of accounts under sub-section (*1*) of section 42;

(*i*) the form and manner and the time for preparing the returns and statements along with particulars under section 43;

(*j*) the form and the time for preparing an annual return giving a summary of its activities during the previous year under sub-section (*5*) of section 44;

(*k*) the form of annual return to be filed by a public servant under sub-section (*5*) of section 44;

(*l*) the minimum value for which the competent authority may condone or exempt a public servant from furnishing information in respect of assets under the proviso to section 45;

(*m*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

60. *Power of Lokpal to make regulations*. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Lokpal may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the conditions of service of the secretary and other officers and staff of the Lokpal and the matters which in so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President under sub-section (*4*) of section 10;

(*b*) the place of sittings of benches of the Lokpal under clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16;

(*c*) the manner for displaying on the website of the Lokpal, the status of all complaints pending or disposed of along with records and evidence with reference thereto under sub-section (*10*) of section 20;

(*d*) the manner and procedure of conducting preliminary inquiry or investigation under sub-section (*11*) of section 20;

(*e*) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified under this Act.

61. *Laying of rules and regulations.* Every rule and regulation made

under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

62. *Power to remove difficulties.* (*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

PART III

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LOKAYUKTA

63. *Establishment of Lokayukta.* Every State shall establish a body to be known as the Lokayukta for the State, if not so established, constituted or appointed, by a law made by the State Legislature, to deal with complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries, within a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 58]

AMENDMENT TO CERTAIN ENACTMENTS

PART I

AMENDMENT TO THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT, 1952

(60 OF 1952)

Amendment of section 3. In section 3, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "The appropriate Government may", the words and figures "Save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the appropriate Government may" shall be substituted.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO THE DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1946

(25 OF 1946)

1. *Amendment of section 4A.* In section 4A,—

(*i*) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) The Central Government shall appoint the Director on the recommendation of the Committee consisting of—

(*a*) the Prime Minister—Chairperson;

(*b*) the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People—Member;

(*c*) the Chief Justice of India or Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him—Member.";

(*ii*) sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted.

2. *Insertion of new section 4BA.* After section 4B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Director of Prosecution. "4BA. (*1*) There shall be a Directorate of Prosecution headed by a Director who shall be an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, for conducting prosecution of cases under this Act.

(*2*) The Director of Prosecution shall function under the overall supervision and control of the Director.

(*3*) The Central Government shall appoint the Director of Prosecution on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(*4*) The Director of Prosecution shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the rules relating to his conditions of service, continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office.".

3. *Amendment of section 4C.* In section 4C, for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) The Central Government shall appoint officers to the posts of the level of Superintendent of Police and above except Director, and also recommend the extension or curtailment of the tenure of such officers in the Delhi Special Police Establishment, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:—

(*a*) the Central Vigilance Commissioner—Chairperson;

(*b*) Vigilance Commissioners—Members;

(*c*) Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry of Home—Member;

(*d*) Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Department of Personnel—Member:

Provided that the Committee shall consult the Director before submitting its recommendation to the Central Government.".

PART III

AMENDMENTS TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988

(49 OF 1988)

1. *Amendment of sections 7, 8, 9 and 12.* In sections 7, 8, 9 and section 12,—

(*a*) for the words "six months", the words "three years" shall respectively be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "five years", the words "seven years" shall respectively be substituted.

2. *Amendment of section 13.* In section 13, in sub-section (*2*),—

(*a*) for the words "one year", the words "four years" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "seven years", the words "ten years" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 14.* In section 14,—

(*a*) for the words "two years", the words "five years" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "seven years", the words "ten years" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 15.* In section 15, for the words "which may extend to three years", the words "which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to five years" shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of section 19.* In section 19, after the words "except with the previous sanction", the words "save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013" shall be inserted.

PART IV

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

(2 OF 1974)

Amendment of section 197. In section 197, after the words "except with the previous sanction", the words "save as otherwise provided in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013" shall be inserted.

PART V

AMENDMENTS TO THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION ACT, 2003

(45 OF 2003)

1. *Amendment of section 2.* In section 2, after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*da*) "Lokpal" means the Lokpal established under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;'.

2. *Amendment of section 8.* In section 8, in sub-section (*2*), after clause (*b*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*c*) on a reference made by the Lokpal under proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the persons referred to in clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) shall also include—

(*i*) members of Group B, Group C and Group D services of the Central Government;

(*ii*) such level of officials or staff of the corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and other local authorities, owned or controlled by the Central Government, as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that till such time a notification is issued under this clause, all officials or staff of the said corporations, companies, societies and local authorities shall be deemed to be the persons referred in clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*).".

3. *Insertion of new sections 8A and 8B.* After section 8, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. *Action on preliminary inquiry in relation to public servants.* (*1*) Where, after the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry relating to corruption of public servants belonging to Group C and Group D officials of the Central Government, the findings of the Commission disclose, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the public servant, a *prima facie* violation of conduct rules relating to corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by such public servant, the Commission shall proceed with one or more of the following actions, namely:—

(*a*) cause an investigation by any agency or the Delhi Special Police Establishment, as the case may be;

(*b*) initiation of the disciplinary proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servant by the competent authority;

(*c*) closure of the proceedings against the public servant and to proceed against the complainant under section 46 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

(*2*) Every preliminary inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall ordinarily be completed within a period of ninety days and for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a further period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

8B. *Action on investigation in relation to public servants.* (*1*) In case the Commission decides to proceed to investigate into the complaint under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 8A, it shall direct any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) to carry out the investigation as expeditiously as possible and complete the investigation within a period of six months from the date of its order and submit the investigation report containing its findings to the Commission:

Provided that the Commission may extend the said period by a further period of six months for the reasons to be recorded in writing.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) shall, in respect of cases referred to it by the Commission, submit the investigation report to the Commission.

(*3*) The Commission shall consider every report received by it under sub-section (*2*) from any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) and may decide as to—

(*a*) file charge-sheet or closure report before the Special Court against the public servant;

(*b*) initiate the departmental proceedings or any other appropriate action against the concerned public servant by the competent authority.".

4. *Insertion of new section 11A.* After section 11, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"11A. *Director of Inquiry for making preliminary inquiry.* (*1*) There shall be a Director of Inquiry, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, who shall be appointed by the Central Government for conducting preliminary inquiries referred to the Commission by the Lokpal.

(*2*) The Central Government shall provide the Director of Inquiry such officers and employees as may be required for the discharge of his functions under this Act.".

6

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIFTEENTH SESSION

The first part of the Fifteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 5 December 2013 and was adjourned *sine-die* on 18 December 2013. In all, 10 sittings were held during this period. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period from 5 December 2013 to 18 December 2013 is given below*:

A. STATEMENTS / DISCUSSIONS

Statement by Minister regarding the Outcome of the 9th Ministerial Conference of the WTO held at Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 7 December 2013: On 14 December 2013, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma made a Statement regarding the Outcome of the 9th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held at Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 7 December 2013. He said that ever since the WTO was established in 1995, the Member States were unable to arrive at a consensus on any multilateral agreement. The Bali Meet was the first occasion where members were able to reach an agreement.

The 2001 Conference at Doha had mandated a comprehensive development agenda for multilateral trade negotiations. In the backdrop of the global economic downturn of 2008 and the inability of the members to reach consensus on the full Doha Development Agenda, it was decided to focus on areas where convergence was possible at the 8th Ministerial Conference in 2011. Accordingly, after deliberations amongst members in 2012, it was agreed that members would strive for

* Sessional Review covering the rest of the period will be published in the June 2014 issue of JPI (Vol. LX, No. 2). Complete details regarding Question Hour and Obituary References will also be covered in the said issue.

an agreement on trade facilitation, a few areas in agriculture, development issues and issues of relevance for Least Development Countries (LDCs). Considering the limited sectoral agenda set out for the Bali Conference, India decided to bring the issue of procurement of food grains from subsistence farmers for public stockholding for food security, firmly on the negotiating table.

The existing Agreement on Agriculture does not bar public stockholding programmes for food security. However, if food for such programmes is acquired at administered prices and not at market prices, then it is deemed as support to farmers. WTO rules negotiated at the Uruguay Round provided that all such support has to be kept within a limit of 10 per cent of the value of production of the product in question. However, the rules for calculating the support are based on a reference price of 1986-88, without taking inflation into account. India, as part of a G-33 coalition of developing countries proposed an amendment of the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture to change these rules. The proposal is not new. Similar suggestions were tabled by other groups of developing countries. It was also a stabilized part of draft agricultural negotiating text of December 2008.

The G-33 proposal met with strong resistance. India, however, stood firm and through sustained efforts, managed to bring the United States (US), the European Union (EU), Australia, Canada and others to the negotiating table. The G-33 suggested several alternatives including inflation adjustment of administered prices. However, the developed countries effectively blocked any discussion on such proposals.

The counter proposal made to the G-33 was a two year due restraint mechanism to provide temporary protection from challenge through the WTO Dispute Settlement Process with a number of conditions attached. This would have rendered the mechanism entirely ineffective and have implications for India's policies on procurement and public distribution including the implementation of National Food Security Act passed by the Parliament.

India's consistent position in the WTO has been that matters pertaining to livelihood, food security and rural development are of vital importance. Special and differential treatment is a must for developing countries.

The Minister informed that in his Plenary Statement at the Conference, he made it clear that the issue of food security was non-negotiable for India as it directly relates to the livelihood concerns of millions of subsistence farmers and food security of the poor and vulnerable

sections of the society. He underscored that an interim solution cannot be a temporary solution nor be terminated and must remain in place till such time that a negotiated permanent solution is in place. He also stated during the Conference that without a satisfactory decision on food security, India considered the Bali Package as lacking in horizontal balance and would, therefore, not be able to lend its support to the same.

Though a concerted bid was made to isolate India at Bali, however, India's principled position resonated with the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America including South Africa, Mauritius, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Uganda, Argentina, Tanzania, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Nepal. The African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group, the LDC group and the African Group of countries also lent support to India's view that a solution had to be found to the problem raised by India.

India was able to build a broader coalition of support forcing US and EU to cede ground. It declined a country specific carve out and insisted that protection must be available to all developing countries. After intense negotiations over 3 days, a few hours before the Conference was scheduled to end, a revised draft text was placed before the membership which addressed India's core concerns. The text provided for an interim mechanism to be put in place and to negotiate for an agreement for a permanent solution for adoption by the 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO. In the interim solution, until a permanent solution is found, Members will be protected against challenge in the WTO under the Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes. It unambiguously states that the interim solution shall continue until a permanent solution is found. By implication, India would have the flexibility of providing support to its farmers without the apprehension of breaching its WTO entitlements. It has also effectively led to a commitment from members of the WTO to work on a permanent solution as part of a post-Bali work programme. Now, India will be preparing for negotiations for arriving at a permanent solution. Countries which do not run such public stockholding programmes also retain the flexibility to introduce them if they so wish to.

The Minister also clarified that nothing in the aforesaid agreement impinges on India's food security program for the poor and vulnerable sections of society. He further said that this had never been part of the negotiating agenda in WTO nor can ever be allowed to be.

On trade facilitation, India's proposals on customs cooperation and

those relating to agricultural exports found acceptance amongst the membership. The Trade Facilitation Agreement which was also endorsed by India, is basically aimed at greater transparency and simplification of customs procedures, use of electronic payments and risk management techniques and finally faster clearances at ports, all of which would reduce transaction costs and bring about enhanced trade competitiveness. Many of these have already been implemented by India as part of its broader efforts for liberalization and simplification of procedures.

Concluding his Statement, the Minister observed that the Bali Ministerial Meeting was a landmark in the history of WTO. It re-affirmed India's leadership role amongst the developing countries and also demonstrated India's diplomatic ability to build consensus. India has managed to retain the centrality of the development dimension in the Doha Round and its constructive approach in negotiations was acknowledged by all. Further, India has been able to give a clear signal to the world that while it is prepared to engage, it will not accept an un-balanced agreement. It will under no circumstance compromise the fundamental issues pertaining to food security, livelihood security and the welfare of its subsistence farmers and the poor.

Submission by Members regarding reported ill-treatment to Indian Deputy Consul General in USA: On 18 December 2013, Responding to the submissions made by several Members* regarding reported ill-treatment to Indian Deputy Consul General in USA, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khursheed said that this was an emotional issue concerning the dignity and honour of the country and it had hurt our feelings. A young woman representing India was humiliated. He said that the Government condemned this action strongly. It is unfortunate that some persons holding Indian passport, request for work there and then conspire with others to humiliate. Informing on the issue, he said that the Magistrate in India issued arrest warrants against the conspirators which was handed over to the United States Government. Instead of

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* Members who made submission/associated themselves were: Sarvashri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam, Sharad Yadav, Dara Singh Chauhan, Nama Nageswara Rao, Tathagata Satpathy, T.K.S. Elangovan, Anant Ganagaram Geete, Arjun Meghwal, Rajendra Agrawal, Shivkumar Udasi, Shivarama Gouda, Devji M. Patel, B.Y. Raghuvendra, Shripad Yesso Naik, Dilip Kumar Gandhi, Harin Pathak, Naranbhai Kacchadia, C.R. Patil, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, S.S. Ramasubbu, Adv. A. Sampath, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Mehboob Beg, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Prof. Saugata Roy, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Smt. Supriya Sule, Smt. Jayshreeben K. Patel and Smt. Darshan Vikram Jardosh.

arresting the concerned person, our officer was arrested. Subsequently, immediate retaliatory action was initiated in this regard which included seeking furnishing of a list of our citizens working in the American Consulate including their nature of duties, salaries paid to them and the account in which salaries are deposited. Apart from these, some other steps had been taken. The Government was taking measures to provide full support to that officer. The Minister assured that appropriate action would be initiated.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011: On 18 December 2013, the Minister of Communications and Information Technology and Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kapil Sibal moved a motion for consideration of the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011. Stating a brief background of the subject, he said that the Lok Sabha had passed the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 on 27 December 2011. Subsequently, the Bill was sent to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to the Select Committee. The recommendations made by the Select Committee were accepted by the Government and subsequently the Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha[#].

Smt. Sushma Swaraj* (BJP) expressed her happiness over the fact that the Members of Rajya Sabha took cognizance that the Bill as arrived in the Rajya Sabha was a weak Bill and they opted to refer it to the Select Committee so that an effective Lokpal could be created. She also offered her gratitude to the Members and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha that they presented before Rajya Sabha an extremely good Bill by incorporating 15 recommendations in it and held wide deliberations

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[#] The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha with amendments at its sitting held on 17 December 2013 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the same day.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Dara Singh Chauhan, Sharad Yadav, Harin Pathak, Prem Das Rai, Arjun Ram Meghwal, P.L. Punia, R. Dhruvanarayana, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Kalyan Banerjee, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Jagdambika Pal, Gurudas Dasgupta, Nama Nageswara Rao, T.K.S. Elangovan, Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, Ananth Kumar, Bhakta Charan Das, Thol Thirumaavalavan, Rajendra Agrawal, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Maulana Badruddin Ajmal, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. M. Thambidurai and Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule.

over it. Speaking further, she said that the Government had initially accepted 13 out of 15 recommendations. However, both the left out recommendations were so important that Lokpal could not have been effective without them. One of the recommendations was related to CBI which now is being brought under Lokpal. Second recommendation was related to giving prior notice to a person caught red handed accepting bribe or in cases where raid is required. She observed that an effective Lokpal Bill has arrived from the Rajya Sabha and hoped that the country would certainly get a robust and effective Lokpal after Lok Sabha passes all the amendments moved by the Minister.

Shri Rahul Gandhi (INC) congratulated the members in the Rajya Sabha for having passed the Lokpal Bill and appealed to all the parties in the House to come together and pass the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill unanimously. He said that the Right to Information Act, was the UPA Government's first and most important assault on corruption in this country. He expressed the hope that the establishment of the Lokpal will strengthen the fight against corruption and ensure accountability of public officials to the people. However, he said that the Lokpal Bill alone is not adequate to fight corruption. We need a comprehensive anti-corruption code in this country. He informed that the UPA Government had developed a powerful anti-corruption framework consisting of eight new Central Laws which included the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013; the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011; the Public Procurement Bill, 2012; Bill to address Foreign Bribery as required under the Article 16 of UNCAC (The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, 2011) Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010; and the Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011.

The motion was adopted and the amendments were agreed to.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tenth Session of the Thirteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 16 December 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 December 2013. There were 5 sittings in all.

Financial business: On 16 December 2013, the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2013-2014 were presented in the House. After General Discussion and voting, the Demands for Grants for the year 2013-14 were passed by the House on 18 December 2013.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 24 leading personalities.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly which commenced its Fifth Session on 9 October 2013 was adjourned *sine die* on 17 October 2013. There were 6 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 9 Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Goa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2013; (ii) The Goa Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers Bill, 2013; (iii) The Goa Public Libraries (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013; (iv) The Goa Medicare Service Personnel and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violation and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2013; (v) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2013; (vi) The Goa Tax on Infrastructure (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013; (vii) The Goa High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) Bill, 2013; (viii) The Goa Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 2013; and (ix) The Goa Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

Financial business: The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-2014 (First Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed by the House and the corresponding—The Goa Appropriation

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

(No. 4) Bill, 2013 [Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-2014 (First Batch)] was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, a veteran and a distinguished Parliamentarian, former Governor of Goa and Karnataka and former Union Minister; Shri Romesh Bhandari, former Governor of Goa, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh; Shri Mohan Dhariya, a distinguished Parliamentarian and former Union Minister; Shri Pran, a veteran, acclaimed and an iconic actor, recipient of the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke award; Smt. Madhavi Desai, a noted Marathi author, recipient of the prestigious Yasho Damini and the Kala Academy Sahitya awards; Sarvashri Vasant Molio, Prabhakar Tiverenkar and Smt. Lilavati Nevrenkar, all veteran freedom fighters; Sarvashri Manohar Dattaram Sawkar, a veteran freedom fighter and a noted Marathi Director and actor; Mohamad Firoj Khan, Lansnayak of Bihar Regiment; Krishna Mashelkar, a legendary classical singer and Bhajan artist; Shankar Narayan Navare, a renowned Marathi litterateur and playwright; Fr. Thomas D'Aquino Sequeira, great scripture scholar and an acclaimed musician; Sarvashri Dominic Soares, a legendary Goan Footballer; Diago Braganza, who represented India in athletics and long jump; Prakash Naik, an international footballer and a former player of Dempo Sports Club; and Antonio Baptisa, a junior international football player.

The House also paid tributes to the Uttarakhand flood victims who lost their precious lives in the Uttarakhand floods and the landslide tragedy, in June 2013.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Session of the Tenth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 18 December 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 19 December 2013. There were 2 sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references was made on the passing away of Sarvashri P. Munal Singh, L.S. John and W. Komol, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

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* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA*

* Will be published in the next (June 2014) issue of the *Journal* covering both the parts of the Session.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA*

* Will be published in the next (June 2014) issue of the *Journal* covering both the parts of the Session.

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	12.12.2013–$	6	1	—	134(55)	10(9)^	14(10)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	12.12.2013–$	6	1	—	124(98)	(2)	2(2)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	16.12.2013–20.12.2013	5	1(1)	—	329(100)	199(250)	252(146)
Bihar L.A.	6.12.2013–13.12.2013	6	4(4)	—	865(512)	(124)	123(11)
Bihar L.C.	6.12.2013–13.12.2013	6	(4)	—	260(240)	(1)	94(67)
Chhattisgarh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	9.10.2013–17.10.2013	6	9(8)	1	442(268)	646(598)	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	353(274)	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	30.9.2013–9.10.2013	7	1(2)	1	474(256)	218(187)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	13.12.2013–20.12.2013	6	4(4)	—	351(307)	(192)	355(88)
Karnataka L.A.	25.11.2013–6.12.2013	10	14(14)	—	1,792(135)	1,792(1657)	—
Karnataka L.C.	25.11.2013–6.12.2013	10	13(13)	—	897(150)	246(993)	—

Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	9.12.2013–20.12.2013	10	9(7)	3	10,142(971)	215(114)	30(2)
Maharashtra L.C.	9.12.2013–20.12.2013	10	1(1)	1	3,718(1,156)	21(20)	20(3)
Manipur L.A.	18.12.2013–19.12.2013	2	—	—	14(12)	4(4)	—
Meghalaya L.A.	4.10.2013–10.10.2013 and 21.10.2013	6	7(7)	—	95(93)	2(2)	1(1)
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	28.11.2013–16.12.2013	15	7(4)	1	1,382(1,166)	1,516(2,084)	1
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	4.10.2013–5.10.2013	1	3(3)	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	23.10.2013–30.10.2013 and 12.11.2013	7	10(10)	—	(396)	(1,299)	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	5.12.2013–10.12.2013	3	3(3)	—	550(399)	640(498)	130(105)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5.12.2013–10.12.2013	3	(5)	—	804(764)	182(170)	22(17)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

$ No information received

^ Starred Questioned admitted as Unstarred Questions

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	2	5	—	—	2	2	—	17	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	2(2)	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	2[a]
Bihar L.A.	2(1)	11	11(5)	10	1(2)	11(1)	10	12	10	—	10	10	56(10)	1(1)	—	121(6)[b]
Bihar L.C.	2(2)	10	9	9(1)	—	—	10	11	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	128[c]
Chhattisgarh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	1(1)	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2(1)[d]
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	3(1)	—	5(SC-1) (ST-4)	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	4(1)[e]
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	1	4	2	—	1	3	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	8[f]
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jharkhand L.A.	—	10(5)	9	—	1	8(3)	2	13	10	9	—	—	10(2)	—	—	107(2)[g]
Karnataka L.A.	1	7	9	2(2)	7	23(2)	8	9	11(1)	—	10	2	7(1)	—	—	34(2)[h]
Karnataka L.C.	1	7	10	—	9(2)	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maharashtra L.A.	1	9(2)	4	2(1)	1	8(1)	5	4	8(1)	—	—	1	11(2)	—	—	20(5)[i]
Maharashtra L.C.	1(1)	7(2)	2	1(1)	3	8(1)	5	4	8(1)	—	—	1	11(2)	—	—	20(5)[j]
Manipur L.A.	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	8	2	—	—	18	1	—	2[k]
Meghalaya L.A.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	4(2)	6	6	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	3	5(4)	—	—	34[l]
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	1(1)	4(6)	1	3	(2)	—	—	3	—	—	—	(20)	—	—	—

Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	19	11	—	1	4	8	4	4	—	—	—	8	2(1)	—	21(1)[(m)]
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	2	5	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42[(n)]
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

(a) Act Implementation Committee-1 and Ethics Committee-1.

(b) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-15; Bihar Heritage Development Committee-11; Women and Child Welfare Committee-11; Nivedan Committee-10(4); Zero Hour Committee-24(2); Tourism Development Committee-10; Question and Calling Attention Committee-10; Internal Resources Committee-20 and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-10.

(c) Rajbhasha-10; Committee on Question and Call Attention-12; Disaster Management Committee-14; Papers Laid on the Table-10; Nivedan Committee-12; Welfare of Minorities Committee-8; Committee on Official Language-10; Committee on Zila Parishad-11; Implementation Committee-10; Zero Hour Committee-10; Ethics Committee-11 and Child Protection and Women Empowerment Committee-10.

(d) The House Committee to Investigate the Police-Drug Mafia Nexus-2(1)

(e) Panchayati Raj Committee-2; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1; Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1 and Absence of Members Committee-(1)

(f) Committee on Environment-5; Ethics Committees-1 and House Committee to Ascertain the factual position regarding the illegal encroachment of wet lands for its conversion for residential purposes in Srinagar Baramulla and Bandipora Districts and conversion of Agricultural and Kaccharai land for residential and commercial purposes with particular reference to Shalteng and its adjoining areas-2.

(g) Members Conventional House Committee-8; Yuva Sanskriti and Khel-kud and Library Committee-9; Nivedan Committee-10; Vidhayak Nidhi and Anusharwan Committee-2; Zero Hour Committee-7; Zila Parisad and Panchayati Raj Committee-8; Question and Calling Attention Committee-9; Minority Backward and Feeble Class Welfare Committee-6; Gair Government Resolution Committee-8(1); Interrnal Resources/Revenue and Central Assistance Committee-9; Ethics Committee-9; Environment and Tourism Development Control Committee-9; Women Child Development Committee-9(1) and Visthapan evam Punarvaas Samiti-4

(h) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-10(1); Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7; Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-9(1); Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-8

(i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-4(1); Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-3(1); Panchayati Raj-6(2); Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-2(1); Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-2; Committee on Minority Welfare-1 and Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-2.

(j) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-4(1); Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-3(1); Panchayati Raj-6(2); Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-2(1); Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-2 and Committee on Minority Welfare-1 and Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-2.

(k) Hill Areas Committee-1 and Committee on Welfare of Women-1

(l) Standing Committee-I-3; Standing Committee-II-1; Standing Committee-III-1; Standing Committee-IV-3; Standing Committee-V-2; Standing Committee-VII-1; Standing Committee-VIII-2; Standing Committee-IX-3; Standing Committee-X-2; House Committee on Environment-5; House Committee on Linguistics-3; Submission Committee-5; House Committee on Ethics-2 and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1.

(m) Committee relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local bodies of the State-10; Joint Committee relating to Women and Child Welfare-3 and Inquiry committee on Sting Operation-8(1).

(n) Committee on Reference and Question-3; Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-5; Committee on Rules Revision-1; Committee on Parliamentary Study-6; Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-4; Parliamentary and Social Welfare Committee-3; Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporations-5; Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-5; Committee on Regulation Review-2; Daivee Aapda Prabandhan Samiti-4; Committee on Commercialisation of Education-4 and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-2.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President

- NIL -

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2013

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bangal, Agra and Assam Civil Court (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Bihar Delegated Legislation Provisions Bill, 2013
3. The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Bihar Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Delegated Legislation Provisions Bill, 2013
2. The Bangal, Agra and Assam Civil Court (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Bihar Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013
2. The Goa Money Lenders and Accredited Loan Providers Bill, 2013
3. The Goa Public Libraries (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013
4. The Goa Medicare Service Personnel and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2013
5. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
6. The Goa Tax on Infrastructure (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Goa Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
9. The Goa High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) Bill, 2013

JHARKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2013
2. Jharkhand Vivah Nibandhan Vidheyak, 2012
3. Jharkhand Aakasmikta Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013

4. Jharkhand Mulyavardhit Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Karnataka State Commission for Women (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning and Certain other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Karnataka Civil Services (Water Resources Service) (Special Recruitment of Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers) Bill, 2013
9. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013
10. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
11. The Universities of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2013
12. The Karnataka Regulation of Stone (Crushers) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
13. The Karnataka Scheduled Caste sub-plan and Tribal sub-plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Bill, 2013

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka State Commission for Women (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning and Certain other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Karnataka Civil Services (Water Resources Service) (Special Recruitment of Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers) Bill, 2013
8. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013
9. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
10. The Universities of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2013
11. The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crusher (Amendment) Bill, 2013
12. The Karnataka Scheduled Caste sub-plan and Tribal sub-plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Bill, 2013
13. The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2013
14. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and other Inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Bill, 2013

2. The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Maharashtra Regulation of Sugarcane Price (Supplied to Factories) Bill, 2013
4. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2013
6. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2013
7. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2013

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and other Inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Bill, 2013
3. The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Maharashtra Regulation of Sugarcane Price (Supplied to Factories) Bill, 2013
5. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2013
7. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2013
8. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2013

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Co-operative Societies Bill, 2013*
2. The Meghalaya Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Criminal Laws (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Meghalaya Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Poison (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2013*
6. The Meghalaya Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2013

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Odisha Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Odisha Prevention of Witch-Hunting Bill, 2013
3. The Registration (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Odisha Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Court Fees and Stamps on Documents (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Ramasamy Memorial University, Sikkim Bill, 2013
3. The Sikkim Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2013

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* Bills awaiting assent.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Tamil Nadu Police (Reforms) Bill, 2013
3. The Tamil Nadu Groundwater (Development and Management) Repeal Bill, 2013
4. The Thanjavur City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2013
5. The Dindigul City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2013
6. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Tamil Nadu Music and Fine Arts University Bill, 2013
8. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2013
10. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
2. The Uttar Pradesh Gautambuddha University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2013-2014) Bill, 2013
4. The Uttar Pradesh Rama University (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
5. The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Bill, 2013

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rama University Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2013
2. The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 2013-14) Bill, 2013

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
		UNION GOVERNMENT			
		— NIL —			
		ASSAM			
1.	The Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
		GOA			
1.	The Goa Public Libraries (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2013	9.10.2013	—	15.10.2013	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	9.10.2013	—	17.10.2013	Replaced by Legislation
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Energy Conservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	—	5.10.2013	5.10.2013	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Underground Public Utilities (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Ordinance, 2013	—	7.10.2013	7.10.2013	—

3.	The Jammu and Kashmir Paramedical Council Ordinance, 2013	—	8.10.2013	8.10.2013	—
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	15.10.2013	25.11.2013	—	—
2.	The Karnataka Town and Country Planning and Certain other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.10.2013	25.11.2013	—	—
		MAHARASHTRA			
1.	The Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and other Inhumane, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Ordinance, 2013	26.8.2013	9.12.2013	20.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	4.10.2013	9.12.2013	20.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	24.10.2013	9.12.2013	20.12.2014	—
4.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	25.10.2013	9.12.2013	20.12.2014	Replaced by Legislation
		ODISHA			
1.	The Odisha Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	9.11.2013	9.11.2013	Fourteenth Session, Fourteenth Assembly	—

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	24.10.2013	5.12.2013 (Council) 10.12.2013 (Assembly)	—	
2.	Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities (Amendment), Ordinance 2013	—	5.12.2013 (Council) 10.12.2013 (Assembly)	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (AS ON 31.12.2013)

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD(U)	AITC	DMK	CPI(M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIADMK	TDP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD(S)	AIFB
Andhra Pradesh	42	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	1*	12	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	11	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	1	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	543	202*	112	22	21	19	19	18	16	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	3	3	1	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	JVM(P)	IUML	RSP	TRS	YSRC	AIMEIM	AGP	AIUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC(BL)	KC(M)	MDMK	SDF	SP	VCK	IND	Total	Vacancies
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	37*	2
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Jharkhand	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	4
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																				
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	531*	11

* Excluding Speaker, LS

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

AGP–Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB–All India Forward Block; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM–All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC–All Indian Trinamool Congress; AUDF–Assam United Democratic Front; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF–Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA–Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI–Communist Party of India; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)–Haryana Janhit Congress (BL); INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; IUME–Indian Union Muslim League; JKNC–Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(P)–Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)–Kerala Congress(M); MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; NPF–Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SP–Samajwadi Party; SWP–Swabhimani Paksha; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party; TRS–Telangana Rashtra Samithi; VCK–Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi; YSRC–Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 29 JANUARY 2014)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4[a]	–	17	1
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Assam	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[b]	–	7	–
	Bihar	16	—	4	–	–	9	–	–	–	3[c]	–	16	–
	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
	Goa	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Gujarat	11	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
	Haryana	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[d]	–	5	–
	Himachal Pradesh	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[e]	–	4	–
	Jharkhand	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[f]	1	6	–
	Karnataka	12	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	–
	Kerala	9	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	1[g]	—	9	–
	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1
	Maharashtra	19	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10[h]	–	19	–
	Manipur	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Meghalaya	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Mizoram	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[i]	–	1	–
	Nagaland	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[j]	–	1	–
	Odisha	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6[k]	2	10	–
	Punjab	7	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3[l]	–	7	–
	Rajasthan	10	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–
	Sikkim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[m]	–	1	–
	Tamil Nadu	18	3	–	–	1	–	7	–	1	6[n]	–	18	–
	Tripura	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	3	9	–	–	–	15	–	–	2	31	–
	West Bengal	16	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	9[o]	1	16	–
Union Territories														
	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Puducherry	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Nominated	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9[p]	–	11	1
TOTAL		245	72	47	9	11	9	7	15	2	61	9	242	3

Others
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP-4
(b) AGP-1, BPF-1
(c) RJD-2, LJP-1
(d) INLD-1
(e) J&KNC-2
(f) AITC-1, JMM-1
(g) KC(M)-1
(h) NCP-6, SS-4
(i) MNF-1
(j) NPF-1
(k) BJD-6
(l) SAD-3
(m) SDF-1
(n) DMK-7
(o) AITC-8, AIFB-1
(p) Nominated-9

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	295	146	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	123[a]	3	295	15
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	90	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	39[b]	6	90	15
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	243	4	91	—	1	—	—	118	—	23[c]	6	243	—
Bihar L.C.	75	1	15	—	1	—	—	31	—	9[d]	5	62	13
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	90	—
Goa L.A.	40	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	5[e]	5	40	—
Gujarat L.A.	182	57	119	—	—	2	—	1	—	2[f]	1	182	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	89	18	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	55[g]	4	89	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	82	13	19	—	—	—	—	2	—	46[h]	2	82	—
Karnataka L.A.	225	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Karnataka L.C.	75	19	38	—	—	—	—	—	12	1[i]	2	72	3
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	58	164	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	230	1
Maharashtra L.A.	289	81	47	1	—	62	—	—	—	73[j]	24	288	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	21	10	—	—	27	—	—	—	12[k]	8	78	—
Manipur L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17[l]	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A.	60	29	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	16[m]	13	60	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	147	27	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	108[n]	5	147	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31[o]	—	32	1
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	5	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	211[p]	—	234	1
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	27	47	—	—	1	80	—	—	240[q]	6	401	3
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	3	7	—	—	1	59	—	—	30[r]	1	100	—
West Bengal L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	41#	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	2[s]	1	70	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained no mention

\# Including Hon'ble Speaker

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature

a) Telugu Desam Party–80; Telangana Rashtra Samithi–17; Y.S.R Congress Party–17; All India Majlis Ittehad–Ul–Muslimeen–7; Lok Satta Party–1 and Nominated–1

b) Telugu Desam Party–14; Telangana Rashtra Samithi–4; All India Majlis Ittehad–Ul–Muslimeen–2; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party–1; Progressive Democratic Front–6; Progressive Recognised Teachers Union–4 and Nominated–8

c) Rashtriya Janata Dal–22; and Lok Jan Shakti Party–1

d) Rashtriya Janata Dal–7; Hon'ble Chairman–1; and Hon'ble Deputy Chariman–1

e) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party–3 and Goa Vikas Party–2

f) Gujrat Parivartan Party–2

g) National Conference–29; Peoples Democratic Party–11; Panthers Party–3; Jammu and Kashmir Democratic Party Nationalist–1 and Peoples Democratic Front–1

h) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha–17; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)–11; All Jharkhand Students Union Party–6; Rashtriya Janata Dal–5; Jharkhand Party–1; Jai Bharat Samanta Party–1; Marxwadi Samanvay Samiti–1; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch–1; Rashtriya Kalyan Paksha–1 and Communist Party of India (Male)–1

i) Hon'ble Chairman–1

j) Shivsena Party–45; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena–12; Peasant's and Workers Party–4; Samajwadi Party–3; Jan Surajya Shakti–2; Bahujan Vikas Aghadi–2; Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh–1; Loksangram–1; Rashtriya Samaj Party–1; Swabhimani Party–1 and Nominated–1

k) Shivsena–7; Peasants and Workers Party of India–1; Republican Party of India (A)–1; Lokbharti–1; Chairman–1 and Deputy Chairman–1

l) All India Trinamool Congress–7; Manipur State Congress–5; Naga Peoples Front–4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party–1

m) United Democratic Party–8; National People's Party–2; Garo National Council–1; North East Social Democratic Party–1 and Hill State People's Democratic Party (HSPDP)–4

n) Biju Janata Dal–108

o) Sikkim Democratic Front–31

p) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam–150; Desia Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam–28; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam–23; Pattai Makkal Katchi–3; Manithaneya Makkal Katchi–2; Puthiya Thamizhagam–2; All India Forward Bloc–1; Nominated–1 and Hon'ble Speaker–1

q) Samajwadi Party–222; Rashtriya Lok Dal–8; Peace Party–4; Quami Ekta Dal–2; Apna Dal–1; Ittehad–e–Millat Council–1; All India Trinamool Congress–1 and Nominated–1

r) Samajwadi Party–19; Rastriya Lok Dal–1; Shikashak Dal (Non–political)–7 and Independent Group–3

s) Lok Jan Shakti Party–1 and Rashtriya Janata Dal–1

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